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Pakistan Received Chinese A-Arms Data, Sources Say

By Milton R. Benjamin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — China has provided Pakistan with sensitive information about the design of nuclear bombs that could assist significantly in its drive to develop a nuclear weapons capability, according to U.S. intelligence sources.

By confirming for Pakistan that a particular weapon design would work, the sources said, the Chinese may have made it possible for Pakistan to proceed with its effort to build atomic bombs without staging an early nuclear test that would bring a cutoff of U.S. military aid.

Various industrial nations over the years have willingly or unwillingly provided technological assistance to developing countries that helped them produce materials such as plutonium, which can be used in nuclear bombs.

Thus far, only a nation with the scientific and engineering sophistication of Israel is believed to have had the confidence to build a nuclear arsenal without testing an initial weapon. Pakistan is not viewed as having that level of technological knowledge.

Since China has staged a wide variety of nuclear weapons tests over the years, its advice on this subject to Pakistan clearly would be of considerable value.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz plans to raise U.S. concern over China's assistance to the Pakistani nuclear program when he travels to Beijing next week, according to informed sources.

Mr. Shultz is prepared to make clear to the Chinese that progress cannot be made toward a bilateral agreement of nuclear cooperation that would let U.S. companies sell civilian atomic power plants to China unless Beijing provides assurances that it will not assist other countries' developing nuclear weapons, the sources said.

"We simply have got to get this problem cleared up if China wants to buy power plants or components from companies like Westinghouse," an administration source said.

The classified reports of Chinese assistance to Pakistan, which the United States first received from the British several months ago, have been the subject of consider-

able concern and debate within the Reagan administration.

While some analysts, including the British, did not attach much importance to the reports initially, there now appears to be a consensus that China provided information of significance to Pakistan.

U.S. diplomatic representations have been made to Beijing in the past year on this and other Chinese nuclear dealings, such as some exports to Argentina.

Reagan administration officials have tended to explain away previous Chinese nuclear deals by suggesting that Beijing is not yet a sophisticated exporter and may have been duped. But regarding Pakistan, there can have been no doubt about why it was seeking weapons design information, the sources said.

Since the mid-1970s, Pakistan has had a program clearly aimed at developing nuclear weapons. While U.S. efforts to frustrate that program by blocking sale of components and technology have delayed Pakistan at least a couple of years, intelligence sources say there has been no decrease in Pakistan's efforts.

State Department officials have been saying recently that Pakistan appeared to be making preparations to stage a nuclear test in 1979, 1980 or early 1981, but now appears to be backing away from such preparations.

These officials suggested that the shift demonstrated that the improved U.S.-Pakistan security relationship was having a positive impact in slowing Pakistan's nuclear program, but other sources said that such a shift might as easily be attributed to diminished Pakistani need for a test explosion.

Diplomatic sources said that if U.S.-Chinese talks on a bilateral atomic agreement are to proceed, a pledge or commitment by Beijing not to help other countries with nuclear weapons programs is required.

Such a pledge would be used by the administration to persuade Congress to agree to the sale of atomic power plants or components to China, even though Beijing has made clear it has no intention either of ratifying the nuclear nonproliferation treaty or accepting international safeguards on all its nuclear facilities.



Paul H. Nitze, left, the U.S. representative to the Geneva negotiations on medium-range nuclear forces in Europe, greeted his Soviet counterpart, Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, Thursday.

State Dept. Switch on Missiles Reported

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior State Department officials, who only last week argued for delaying any changes in President Ronald Reagan's "zero option" proposal on medium-range missiles until after the West German elections March 6, are now pressing the White House to move sooner, according to administration officials.

The new position is said to reflect concern for the success of Vice President George Bush's trip to Europe starting Sunday as well as indications from West Germany's governing Christian Democrats that they may have gone too far out on a limb in support of Mr. Reagan's plan. The plan calls for elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles.

In the view of the State Department officials, Mr. Bush's trip seems the right time to announce a new approach.

An official said: "If Bush is not given something to say beyond reiterating our willingness to be flexible, his trip could turn into a disaster."

While two officials said President Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz were leaning in a direction of announcing the nuclear nonproliferation treaty or accepting international safeguards on all its nuclear facilities.

planned deployment of 572 U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe if the Russians dismantle all of their 600 medium-range missiles. Moscow contends that there is now parity and that the dismantling of its missiles would be in the United States' advantage.

The senior State Department officials are said to be advocating that the Soviet Union and the United States, as an interim solution, agree to an equal number of missiles at the lowest possible level.

This would allow the Russians to retain a certain number of SS-20 missiles and the Americans to deploy the same combined number of Pershing-2 launchers and cruise missiles.

John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan's plan remained the U.S. position. When asked how this squared with a statement Tuesday by Paul H. Nitze, the arms negotiator, that the United States was "certainly not locked into" the zero option, Mr. Hughes said the two statements were consistent.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, on a visit to the United States, met with Mr. Reagan on Tuesday and told reporters that the zero option remained the best solution, but that an interim approach was also possible.

Before leaving Wednesday night, Mr. Genscher also said the West

German elections should not be a factor in U.S. deliberations.

The State Department officials said the United States was receiving mixed signals from the West German government on the advisability of an early announcement of a change in position.

Until a few days ago the State Department said an announcement before the West German elections

would benefit the opposition Social Democratic Party, which questions the proposed missile deployment and hurt the Christian Democratic Party, which has supported the U.S. stand.

State Department officials remain concerned that if Washington alters its position the Social Democrats may be better placed to claim

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Where new U.S. missiles would go

Deployment is scheduled between Dec. 1983 and Dec. 1985 subject to progress of arms reduction talks and European approval.

	Pershing 2 launchers*	Cruise missiles
West Germany	102	96
Britain	—	160
Italy (in Sicily)	—	112
Belgium	—	43
Netherlands	—	43
Total	108	464

*Each launcher fires one missile, but could be reloaded with spare missiles.

The New York Times

Scientists Report Finding Particle Thought to Carry a Basic Force

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After a 48-year search that has intrigued physicists around the world, a team of scientists has reported discovery of the elusive "W" particle, a key member of the family of subatomic particles that seem to control all matter.

The W particle has been sought for so long because it was assumed to carry one of nature's four basic forces, the so-called weak force, which is believed to be responsible for, among other things, the creation of a common form of radioactivity.

Moreover, the scientists believe that the discovery represents the strongest support so far for unification of two of these forces, the electromagnetic as well as the weak. It may therefore be a crucial step toward validating the so-called grand unification theories, which hold that all of nature's basic forces may have been unified since the weak force.

The W particle was identified, the scientists said, from the fallout of a tremendous fireball of energy created last month with the force of 540 billion-electron volts in the giant colliding particle machine, or atom smasher, at CERN, the atomic research center near Geneva.

University, a leader of the experimental group at CERN, said at a meeting of the American Physical Society in New York that, in a study of one billion such collisions, five "clean" events had been found showing clear evidence for W particles.

It appeared that W particles with both positive and negative electric charges had been produced. But the researchers did not detect a third particle, which is believed to carry the weak force, one called the Z, which has no electric charge and is more difficult to produce because of its greater mass.

Even since publication in 1935 of a historic paper by the Japanese physicist Hideki Yukawa, scientists have believed that each of the forces in nature must be exerted by the transfer of some sort of particle. Electromagnetic waves, such as light waves and radio waves, perform that function for the electromagnetic force.

Mr. Yukawa successfully predicted the existence of particles, later called mesons, that carry the force binding together particles in the atomic nucleus. And he said there must be a particle — extremely short-lived and very massive — to carry the weak force. Later it

the discovery demonstrated for the first time the existence of specific particles that carry the weak force, one of the four fundamental forces of nature. The others are the electromagnetic force that binds atoms and molecules together, the strong force that holds the atomic nucleus together, and gravity.

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Dr. Carlo Rubbia of Harvard

INSIDE



Paul (Bear) Bryant, 69, the recently retired University of Alabama football coach, died Wednesday. Page 17.

Gretchen from both parties greeted President Reagan's budget plans. Page 3.

■ New York stock prices surged, with the Dow Jones average gaining more than 25 points. Page 11.

■ There is a whole new beat to Paris couture. Page 5.

■ Ralph Manheim, who spent 50 years finding English voices for others, has won \$60,000 for life. Weekend. Page 7W.

Israel Reports 'Marked Progress' In 10th Session of Lebanon Talks

The Associated Press

KIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel — Israel and Lebanon gained ground Thursday in their efforts to agree on future relations between their two governments, an Israeli spokesman said.

Avi Pazner, a spokesman for the Israeli Foreign Ministry, said "marked progress" had been made toward an agreement establishing future liaison between Israel and Lebanon.

Mr. Pazner said the delegations would meet again Monday in the Beirut suburb of Khalde. Subcommittees discussing individual agenda items are to meet Tuesday and Wednesday in the Israeli resort town of Netanya and the next week at a site in Lebanon, he said.

The statement came after the 10th session of the talks on resolving the Lebanon crisis. Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. delegations met in Kiryat Shemonah, near the Lebanon-Syria border amid U.S. allegations that Israel was blocking progress in the negotiations.

There has been little substantive progress, and Washington made it clear Wednesday that Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel would not be welcome for talks with President Ronald Reagan until there were significant moves

toward withdrawing Israeli invasion troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Begin was quoted Wednesday by Israel Radio as saying that the Reagan administration was criticizing Israel unjustly for the slow pace of the talks.

The report quoted him as saying Mubarak urges Reagan to force Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. Page 2.

he could not understand why his government was condemned for seeking peace with Lebanon while Saudi Arabia was not being blamed for pressuring Lebanon to avoid that peace. One of Israel's demands is normal relations with Lebanon, a proposal the Lebanese and other Arabs oppose.

Speaking Thursday night in Haifa, Ambassador Samuel Lewis of the United States said: "It is not U.S. policy of Lebanon to steal the fruits of Israel's victory. We are not trying to prove to anybody that we can bring Israel to heel, or to force Israeli leaders to make decisions on their own and their nation's future according to U.S. requirements."

A major issue in the talks is the Israeli demand for three to five surveillance stations in Lebanon, sta-

tions that the United States contends would conflict with a complete withdrawal of Israeli forces.

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel told a fund-raising group in Jerusalem Wednesday that U.S. troops could not staff such spy stations, even though Lebanon and the United States have evidently agreed on Americans handling the task.

Calling the outposts "anti-terror supervision stations," Mr. Sharon said the people who man the warning stations must be people who know the terrain, the language and can differentiate between the various groups in southern Lebanon.

The report quoted him as saying

Palestinian Read Accord

Palestinian leaders adopted Thursday what appeared to be a compromise position on Middle East peace initiatives aimed at narrowing differences between Yasir Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and more radical leaders. Reuters reported from Manama, Bahrain.

In a statement issued after three days of talks in Aden, South Yemen, the PLO executive committee said a document adopted last month would form the basis for a common stand.

Moscow has also told Sweden it is ready to take part in separate negotiations on drawing up such an area, it said.

In Stockholm, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Sweden had received the Soviet proposal on Monday. He said the Swedish government would study it and await replies from NATO nations and other countries on the Swedish initiative.

The spokesman said the Soviet proposal was seen as a basically positive response to the Swedish initiative.

Request for 'Dialogue' With Government Turned Into a Tragedy in Surinam

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

PARAMARIBO, Surinam — Kenneth C. Goncalves, married, the father of a 3-year-old girl and the president of the local bar association, lived in a country so small and remote that he liked to say that although this was not the end of the world, you could see it from here.

Content in being isolated from the rest of the continent by its language, the jungle that covers 90 percent of its surface and a clock setting that keeps it a half-hour variance with its Latin neighbors, this former Dutch colony on the northern coast of South America developed along peaceful lines.

A major sports competition here centers on Sunday morning warbling contests on the town-green between trained songbirds. And militiamen in a military coup here in 1980 directed their attacks at homeopathic pocket-lining, untidy streets and dirt paths in need of raking.

Then, with a fury, the violence of political life elsewhere in Central and South America caught up with tiny Surinam last month. Mr. Goncalves and 14 other men, all of whom were reportedly unhappy with the growing ties the government had with Cuba and other leftist re-

gimes in the region, were taken from their beds and killed.

Their deaths have reinforced fears here that Surinam is becoming a police state.

The 15 were all widely known in this tightly knit community no bigger than a small American city. They included three other lawyers, the country's chief labor leader, its most prominent sports authority, two newspapermen, a radio commentator, the owner of a news service, an industrialist, a former congressman and a professor of biophysics at the national university.

They were pulled from their homes by military policemen and plainclothes paramilitary men at 2 A.M. on Dec. 8 while troops were busy elsewhere in Paramaribo firebombing radio stations, a newspaper office and the chief union headquarters.

They were shot and killed that evening in the red-brick, colonial-period fortress on Paramaribo's riverfront that until recently was a museum. Their bodies, all presenting signs of severe beatings, were left in plastic bags at the morgue.

What had brought most of the men together in the weeks before their murders was membership in a civic group called the Surinam Association for Democracy. The associates, representatives of just about every current of thought, activity and religion in Surinam's polyglot culture, were disturbed by signs that Colonel

Bouterse was installing police-state rule to offset his rapidly declining popularity and was taking Surinam into an alliance with Cuba, Grenada and the Soviet Union.

In a Nov. 23 letter to the colonel, the members asked for a "constructive dialogue" with the goal of writing a constitution, setting elections and assuring a "state of law."

"The main objective," the letter said, "is to come to a well-balanced political system in which any party irrespective of

U.S. Cautious on Reports Linking East Bloc to Papal Attack

By Philip Taubman
and Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — American officials familiar with the Italian investigation of the shooting of Pope John Paul II say there is convincing evidence that the pope's assailant spent time in Bulgaria and that he was associated with several Bulgarians in Rome before the assassination attempt in May 1981.

The officials said, however, that it had not been proven whether the relationship between Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk convicted of shooting the pope, and Bulgarians had anything to do with the shooting.

They said that most of the information reaching Washington had come primarily from the Italian government and much of it, in turn, was based on statements made by Mr. Agca after his conviction, some confirmed and others not.

U.S. intelligence agencies are closely watching developments in the case, according to senior

Reagan administration officials, but are relying primarily on information provided by European governments rather than conducting a separate investigation.

The Reagan administration, which in the past has been quick to attack perceived Soviet misconduct abroad, has adopted a cautious, wait-and-see attitude about reports that Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were involved in the assassination attempt.

Senior administration officials attribute this to a number of factors, including a lack of firm evidence linking the Soviet and Bulgarian governments to the shooting in St. Peter's Square and a desire to avoid unnecessarily increasing East-West tensions at a sensitive time.

The information accumulated here, while far from conclusive about Bulgarian complicity in the shooting, does confirm that there were links between Mr. Agca and Bulgaria, according to officials familiar with the evidence.

Mr. Agca, for example, spent

time in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, in 1980, although for exactly how long and for what purpose are not known.

Mr. Agca, who has told Italian authorities that he received assistance prior to the assassination attempt from three Bulgarians living in Rome, picked out photographs of several Bulgarians among dozens of mug shots shown to him by Italian authorities, the U.S. officials said. They reported Mr. Agca also accurately described the apartment one of the men occupied while in Rome.

However, the nature of Mr. Agca's connection with the Bulgarians remains unclear. He told Italian investigators that the three helped him plot the assassination attempt, but, as far as U.S. sources know, the Italian government has so far been unable to confirm his story.

One of the Bulgarians named by Mr. Agca, Sergei I. Antonov, the head of the Bulgarian national airline office in Rome, was arrested by Italian authorities in November

and is being held on suspicion of complicity in the shooting.

Two other Bulgarians mentioned by Mr. Agca, Todor S. Avasov, until recently the chief accountant of the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome, and Major Cheyko K. Vasilev, who also worked in the embassy, are currently in Bulgaria. Both have denied any involvement in the shooting.

The United States has learned from Italian authorities that the three Bulgarians were identified as Bulgarian intelligence operatives by Luigi Scricciolo, an Italian union leader who has been accused of spying for Bulgaria.

The CIA, however, has no independent verification that the men were associated with the Bulgarian secret service, and a senior Italian government official recently said that Italian authorities have no evidence of such a connection.

Intelligence analysts are working on two theories to explain the Agca-Bulgarian connection, which may date from 1979.

One theory is that the Bulgarian secret service hired Mr. Agca either

as an assassin or drug-trade enforcer, having nothing to do with the pope or the Soviet Union. U.S. officials said the Bulgarian secret service was heavily involved in illegal drug trafficking in Europe and Turkey.

According to this theory, when Mr. Agca found himself in Rome on a mission for the Bulgarian secret service, he independently plotted to kill the pope without the support or knowledge of Bulgarian authorities.

The other theory is that Moscow, concerned about support John Paul, a Pole, might give to the Solidarity union movement in Poland, asked the Bulgarian secret service in 1979 to find someone who could someday assassinate the pope.

U.S. officials ruled out the possibility that Mr. Agca's connections with Bulgaria were completely innocent in nature. They said that because of tight security in Bulgaria, it was highly improbable that Bulgarian authorities were unaware either of Mr. Agca's presence in Sofia in 1980 or of his background as a convicted assassin.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Haughey Retains Irish Party Post

DUBLIN (UPI) — Charles J. Haughey remained Ireland's opposition leader Thursday despite press speculation that his Fianna Fail party planned to remove him over allegations that the government he headed last year illegally wiretapped journalists and a politician.

A Fianna Fail party meeting ended after three hours without a serious challenge to Mr. Haughey's leadership, following a statement from him that he would not be "harried out of office" by the media.

The meeting of the party's 75 parliamentarians was called to discuss the implications on the organization of the wiretap allegations. Politic Commissioner Patrick McLoughlin and Assistant Commissioner Joe Ainsworth resigned last week over disclosures that Ray McSharry, a deputy prime minister in the Haughey government, used police equipment in tape a conversation with Mr. Haughey's education minister Martin O'Donoghue.

Thatcher Bars Talks on Falkland Islands

LONDON (UPI) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has announced in Parliament that she will not negotiate the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands with Argentina.

The prime minister made her declaration late Wednesday night in the House of Commons as it voted along party lines, 292-240, to support a landing of the Falkland Islands crisis last year.

"I have been urged to enter into negotiations with Argentina, but I don't know what they want," Mrs. Thatcher said, adding that Argentina has refused to acknowledge a cessation of hostilities after the 74-day war last summer and insists on negotiations that would lead to Argentine sovereignty of islands known there as the Malvinas.

"This is totally unacceptable to us and the islanders," she said. "Pressure will induce me to enter into negotiations on that basis."

Pershing-2 Test Called a Success

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Pentagon said Thursday that a Pershing-2 intermediate-range missile "achieved test objectives" in its 800-mile flight from Cape Canaveral, Florida, last Friday.

Major Jerry Hendley of the army said "it was a successful test." It was the fourth in four attempts. Henry Carter, a Pentagon spokesman, said analysis of data gathered from the Jan. 21 flight confirmed that the Pershing missile "achieved test objectives."

Last November the army made such a claim, only to reverse it within a few days to acknowledge failure of a maneuvering mechanism. The U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are to be deployed in Western Europe this year to counter a Soviet deployment of advanced intermediate-range missiles.

European Group Criticizes Turkey

STRASBOURG, France (Reuters) — The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe criticized Turkey's military government Thursday for what it said were shortcomings in its moves to restore democracy.

The assembly adopted a resolution calling on Turkey to renounce unilaterally its voting rights in the council's executive Ministerial Committee until democracy is restored. But it refrained from seeking Turkey's expulsion from the 21-nation body.

The resolution expressed concern over "numerous and serious violations of human rights in Turkey" since General Kenan Evren led a military takeover in September 1980 and said Turkey's constitution, approved overwhelmingly in a national referendum months ago, did not go far enough toward ensuring parliamentary democracy.

Ex-Nazi Said to Face New Charge

LA PAZ (AP) — Klaus Barbie, a former Gestapo officer, has been charged with organizing other former Nazis and sympathizers to murder and rape during World War II.

Mr. Barbie, 69, known during the war as the "butcher of Lyon" where he was Gestapo chief, was charged Wednesday shortly before he was to have been freed from jail after paying a fine in a mining fine case, a senior government official said.

France, which holds Mr. Barbie responsible for more than 4,000 killings and nearly 8,000 deportations to concentration camps during World War II, said Wednesday it has renewed efforts to have him extradited.

Mr. Barbie, 69, known during the war as the "butcher of Lyon" where he was Gestapo chief, was charged Wednesday shortly before he was to have been freed from jail after paying a fine in a mining fine case, a senior government official said.

Both the agreement and Mr. Reagan's Sept. 1 proposal on the Palestinians call for some form of self-rule, but not for a Palestinian state.

Senator Charles Rudy Boschwitz, a Minnesota Republican who is the committee chairman, said the panel would vote by Tuesday on Mr. Adelman's nomination.

State Dept.

Switch Noted Thais Pay a Heavy Price for Crop-Boosting Chemicals

Millions of Fish Killed as Poisons Enter Food Chain

For the time being, Thailand is not risking exposure chemicals in fish, because they have stopped eating them. Vendors have trouble selling even at giveaway prices.

Suphanburi is a center for Thailand's fish-breeding industry, which is now in economic crisis. Officials have identified at least 10 species of freshwater fish that have been affected by the epidemic.

Chemicals detected in the studies included heptachlor, dieldrin, aldrin, lindane, DDT and endrin, most of which have either been banned or severely restricted in many industrialized nations.

Thailand's pesticide imports more than tripled in the 1970s, according to Agriculture Department figures. By 1980, the nation was spending more than \$33 million a year on pesticides, mostly from companies in the United States, Europe, Japan and Australia. Frequently these were products that the companies could no longer sell at home.

Like most developing countries, Thailand has few restrictions on the use of toxic chemicals.

Although ignoring government regulations is almost a national pastime, the fish scare has prompted calls for tight controls on the sale and importation of toxic chemicals. For example, Thailand causes a form of radiation known as beta decay, in electrons emitted.

Rather than using proton, other approach to the search and Z particles is the use of cooling electrons and positrons antimatter counterparts.

In Thailand, there is considerable evidence that chemicals are

getting into the food chain. Dr. Prayoon said at a seminar last year that a department study had found numerous samples of rice, beans, fruit, vegetables, milk, eggs and meat laced with pesticide residues, frequently at levels well above the safety standards set by the World Health Organization.

Farmlands get drenched with poisons, along with the farmers and their families. Mrs. Nuansri said little effort was made to shield ponds, canals, livestock or children from the potentially harmful substances when they are being applied to crops.

The Thai studies found that half of all marine life tested contained some DDT. Although the levels of DDT might be within the safety standards of some countries, Dr. Prayoon Deema, head of the Agriculture Department's toxic substances division, said: "For Thai people, who eat these aquatic animals as a principle food, it is quite dangerous to their health."

The Philippines and Indonesia have recently become self-sufficient in rice, thanks to new, high-yield strains requiring heavy chemical treatment. It is common to see farm workers shrouded in an insecticide mist created by a hand-held fogger. Because of the heat and humidity of the tropics, operators of these sprayers often shun uncontrollable protective gear.

"Many chemicals banned in your country are sold cheaply here," said Nuansri Taipatch, a toxic substances expert with the Thai Agriculture Department. "In

Thailand, there is considerable evidence that chemicals are

being used over new rules.

"We have no such thing as safety limits in Thailand," said a consumer activist, Chotchuan Chutima.

"Consumers have no way of knowing how much residue of these insecticides they are exposed to when they eat."

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Advances Seen in Multiple Sclerosis Treatment

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The first clear demonstrations that medical treatment can halt the progress of multiple sclerosis for a substantial time and even produce improvements in some seriously affected patients have been reported.

One of the most dramatic cases was that of a 25-year-old man who, after being largely confined to a wheelchair, was able to walk unaided a year after entering a treatment program in Boston.

Another was a 27-year-old woman who had been unable to walk more than 25 feet (7.5 meters) even with two canes at the beginning of treatment. Six months later she was

walking independently. By the end of a year her improvement had diminished, but she could still walk with the aid of a cane.

Improvements such as these are extremely rare in patients suffering from the crippling disease of the nervous system in its chronic progressive stage. Before the treatment began, the condition of all patients had been worsening steadily for at least nine months.

At the end of the first year, 80 percent of the patients were at least holding their own and one-third were actually improved, according to a report Wednesday in The New England Journal of Medicine. Some of the improvements persisted for more than two years.

However, the authors of the report emphasized that the improvements were temporary, even though substantial, and that the treatment should be used for now only in carefully organized research programs. Some patients did not have any favorable response. Furthermore, the key item in the treatment, the drug cyclophosphamide, is potentially dangerous when given in high doses directly into the blood.

The doctors, from Harvard Medical School and several of its major teaching hospitals, said they considered their study an important step toward finding an effective treatment for the disease, which affects about 250,000 Americans. But they urged caution. "The beneficial effects we have seen are not permanent and last only for one to three years," Dr. Howard L. Weiner said at a news conference.

The main feature of the treatment was an intensive two-week course with cyclophosphamide.

The drug acts as a powerful suppressor of the body's immune defense system. It has been used for years in cancer treatment.

Many scientists believe multiple sclerosis is an auto-immune disease, a disorder in which the immune defenses attack some of the body's own tissues. In multiple sclerosis the damage is done to the myelin sheaths that serve as insulation for nerve fibers in the brain

and central nervous system. The result appears to be like a short circuit of nerve signals producing such effects as trouble with muscle control and vision.

With the cyclophosphamide, doctors gave each patient doses of the hormone ACTH, which has been found useful against flare-ups of the disease, also not in long-term treatment. The patients receiving this treatment compared with two other groups. One received ACTH alone and other received ACTH plus a treatment called plasmapheresis.

The patients who received cyclophosphamide along with ACTH fared significantly better than those in the other two groups.

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Salvadoran Guerrillas Seek to Win Over Town

Occupying Rebels Preach Peace To People Regime Urged to Stay

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

CORINTO, El Salvador — In the midst of Morazan province, this oddly peaceful little town has become a test case in the struggle for the support of El Salvador's communists.

"We don't ask for negotiations because we are afraid or weak but because we want the war to end. We are ready for a just and humane solution and an end to the bloodshed, including the blood shed by the government armed forces," he said.

"Any movement we have prepared to lay down our arms and end this war," he continued. "The speaker called himself Commander Miguel of the National Resistance guerrilla faction.

The U.S.-backed government's army, which withdrew, took the unusual step of letting the people to stay on, promising that they would not be accused later of collaborating with the rebels.

Rather than abandon everything and become refugees as thousands of villagers in El Salvador have done, most residents of the town decided to take the risk and remain. But they have maintained a studied neutrality.

With the guerrillas no longer bombing trucks and the army permitting reporters and limited commerce to travel the tortuous dirt roads to the mountain village, the town has enjoyed an unusual prosperity for an occupied village.

On Sunday, a 20-year-old guerrilla commander addressed an tentative market-day crowd, stressing the rebels' new line.

The curious mood vivendi that exists here started to take shape



Paris Designers Rediscover Carriage Trade

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — There is a whole new beat to Paris couture, which is right back on top after a few years in the doldrums.

Many of the summer collections shown this week were good to excellent. Hairdos and accessories have not been so elaborate in a long time. Top makeup artists such as Olivier Echaudemaison and hairdressers like Alexandre, Maurice Franck and Alexandre Zouari have gilded the lily and given the collections the top-to-toe professional finish.

Customers have rallied around again, with the interest, the need and the cash for such clothes. The designers themselves have relaxed. Neither the ready-to-wear competition nor the Socialist government seems to faze them anymore and they have gone back to doing what they do best — carriage-trade clothes.

The Chanel-Lagerfeld connection has also added spice to the usually staid fashion week. People are still wondering why Karl Lagerfeld chose to take on the challenge. The most obvious answer seems to be that he wanted to show that he could do it.

Meanwhile, in this fiercely competitive world, Saint Laurent's fans are rejoicing that, once again, the great Yves has run away with the ball.

Today's Chanel is Saint Laurent. He has the same instinctive pipeline to the customers, the same strong image, the same consistent and intelligent approach to fashion the great Coco had. As for Lagerfeld, observers think the best thing he could do would be to look at this first effort as an interim collector's item.

In this war, he told them, "the civilian population dies, guerrillas die, the soldiers of the army die. We are doing what we can to see that this massacre does not continue."

That is a concept that most of the people in Corinto understand, support and only wish they could believe.



the long, plumed variety; satin blouses; two-color effects (black and white, navy and white); draped dresses, winged ruffles and prominent costume jewelry (sturdy simple silver pendants). Butterflies, which have been her symbol for years, have now turned up in a lot of other collections, but here jeweled and scattered on both suits and dresses, still look the best.

She showed a great number of short evening gowns, but the best were all the pastel clouds hanging from jeweled flower garlands, grazing the shoulders. Jeweled bandanas also circled masses of hair. The jeweled sweater is also a big number here, and Mori had them in iridescent mother-of-pearl hues.

Madame Grès, whose collection closed fashion week Thursday afternoon, is still at it, as if nothing had changed in the last 30 years. She still double-locks the door and heavily drapes it with white paper, lest some spy might come and copy her. No music, no rush here. It is no surprise that she is known as the "Nun."

But her fans love her. Behind her white screen, this designer's designer keeps delivering miraculous evening dresses that should be in a museum one day for fashion students to copy. For hers is an astounding way with fabrics, which seem to have the natural flow of waterfalls while her perfectionism puts everybody else to shame.

This time, she has added a new dimension to her famous Grecian draped numbers. It is a clever play of differently colored organdy, in layers or in stacked ruffles. But her last gown (which sequins under an organza slipcover) brought down the house.

Heroin Kills 6 in Zurich

The Associated Press

ZURICH — The police said Wednesday that six drug deaths here in the previous week were caused by the victims inadvertently overdosing themselves by injecting nearly pure heroin. They said a suspect being held in the inquiry had 40 grams of uncut heroin with him when he was arrested.

Georges Bidault Dies in France; Was Resistance Leader, Premier

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Georges Bidault, 83, a French resistance leader who became premier and foreign minister in Fourth Republic governments and later a fugitive and a rebel against the Algerian independence policy, died Thursday in Cambrai-Bains in southwestern France.

Mr. Bidault suffered a stroke in December at his Paris residence and was taken to the lung and heart center in Cambrai about 13 miles (20 kilometers) from Bayonne, where he died.

Born Oct. 5, 1899, Mr. Bidault was a professor of history before World War II. He supported the Catholic Social movement, and at the age of 36 began writing in the Christian Democratic daily, *L'Aube*, warning against the rise of Nazism in Germany.

He volunteered for military service in 1940, was taken prisoner, and later repatriated.

He joined the struggle against the Nazi occupation, succeeding Jean Moulin as head of the National Council of the Resistance after Mr. Moulin was tortured and killed.

After the war Mr. Bidault founded the Popular Republican Movement, a Christian Democratic Party. The party no longer exists, but for 20 years it held the pivotal mid-ground in French politics.

Survey of Galaxy Set For Infrared Telescope

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The first wide-ranging infrared survey of the galaxy is set to begin soon with a recently launched telescope that should provide a new perspective on stars at the center of the Milky Way and aid astronomers in their search for a 10th planet in the solar system.

Officials of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, reported Wednesday that the Infrared Astronomical Satellite, launched Tuesday, was operating smoothly in an orbit 560 miles (900 kilometers) above the Earth.

Protective covers on the telescope are to be removed by radio command this weekend. After another week of engineering tests, the telescope is scheduled to begin searching for the heat signatures of stars and other objects that have previously gone undetected.

The 2,360-pound (1,060-kilogram) satellite was launched atop a Delta rocket from Vandenberg Air



Georges Bidault

Mr. Bidault was foreign minister several governments from 1944-1948 and served as premier in 1949-1950, defense minister in 1951-1952, and foreign minister again in 1953-1954.

Mr. Bidault became one of the most familiar political figures of the Fourth Republic with his salt-and-pepper hair, his dapper, amiable manner and nasal voice.

In 1958, as the Fourth Republic was collapsing because of its division, over the Algerian war, he launched an appeal for de Gaulle to return to office, believing that

General Maurice Preston

WASHINGTON (AP) — Maurice Arthur Preston, 70, a retired air force general who as a young officer led the disastrous bombing raid on ball-bearing factories at Schweinfurt, Germany, in World War II, died Tuesday of cancer.

The Oct. 14, 1943, attack by 291 B-17 bombers resulted in the loss of 600 U.S. airmen, 60 planes shot down and 22 that crashed on landing or were damaged beyond repair.

The heavy loss forced suspension of U.S. bomber attacks on Germany until early the next year when the planes could be escorted by long-range fighters.

From 1966 until his retirement in 1968, General Preston was commander in chief of U.S. air forces in Europe.

He said this would fill a significant gap in the electromagnetic spectrum between visible light and radio waves about which "we have no very little information."

Besides looking deep into the Milky Way and beyond, the 22-inch (56-centimeter) telescope should also find new objects in the solar system, including perhaps thousands of asteroids that have never been seen before. It should also provide astronomers with the first measurements of the size and reflectivity of the 3,000 asteroids already known.

United Press International

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Security forces killed two Communist guerrillas Thursday in an exchange of gunfire near the former headquarters of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaysia, the government said. One member of the security force was killed, it added.

3 Die in Malaysian Battle

United Press International

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Waiting for Kissinger

The Reagan administration has good reason, it says, to be "extremely concerned" about the slow pace at which Israel negotiates the terms of its withdrawal from Lebanon.

It has good reason also to be concerned about the Moslem-Christian feuding that makes Beirut a most recalcitrant negotiating partner. But of that Washington says nothing.

It has reason to be concerned, even alarmed, about the signs that Syria has no intention of withdrawing from Lebanon no matter what the Israelis arrange. Although that would further delay Israel's departure, it draws no comment from the State Department.

And although there is ample reason to conclude that Saudi Arabia protects this stalemate with its financial aid to Lebanon, Syria and the PLO, Washington carries on the pretense of a great Saudi-U.S. "strategic consensus."

Washington's true concern is, or should be, darker than any one of these. President Reagan's intelligent plan for an Arab-Israeli accord built around a West Bank deal is being sabotaged on every side. Israel and the Arabs maneuver only to avoid the blame.

Jordan says it cannot talk to Israel as long as Israel occupies Lebanon. The Lebanese say the Saudis will not let them arrange Israel's departure if that entails "normalizing" relations. The Saudis say Israel's departure should not be bought but coerced by America. Syria says nothing, expecting thus to prolong its seven-year occupation of Lebanon. And Israel

keeps inventing conditions for its departure, hoping thus to stall matters into 1984, when American politics will not permit many expressions of concern about anything it does.

Mr. Reagan rightly celebrates his peace plan as his main foreign initiative. Although offered late, and only in response to Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the plan provided a plausible destination for America's Middle East diplomacy. But in four months the president and his envoys have been drawn off course and trapped in the Lebanon cross fire.

Israel and Syria need to be pushed out of Lebanon while there is a chance, with international help, of repairing its society. Jordan has to be brought to the table with Israel. West Bank Palestinians have to be persuaded to join Jordan, and to be protected from retribution by the PLO. Saudi Arabia and Egypt need to be coaxed to take steps that build rather than sap the confidence of Jordan and Israel.

This complex agenda can fail at many points. With so many pulling against it, the effort requires a new field commander who can make shrewd and muscular use of U.S. influence in the region. Secretary Shultz has to manage arms control; Philip Habib, the administration's sturdy man for all Lebanon seasons, is trapped in the downward spiral. If Mr. Reagan will not turn to the high-flying Henry Kissinger for a task he is richly prepared to perform, he had better find a facsimile.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Let the Red Cross In

For the thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners who are still being held in camps by the Israeli Army, conditions, although harsh, have improved to the point that the Israelis are pleased to permit occasional visits by Western journalists. Moreover, as the Washington Post's Edward Walsh reported after a recent trip to the Ansar camp in southern Lebanon, almost daily visits by the International Committee of the Red Cross are allowed. This is the important thing. The neutral Swiss ICRC is the recognized expert and neutral agency in dealing with prisoners around the world with the cooperation of whatever is the holding government. Its visits offer reasonable assurance that at least minimally acceptable standards of treatment are observed.

For a whole other group of Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners in Lebanon, however, the comfort and protection of regular ICRC inspections are not available. An estimated 2,000 or more prisoners are being held in Beirut by the Lebanese Army and the militia of the Phalange. Israel allows ICRC access to its prisoners. So do Syria and the PLO, whose eight Israeli prisoners are expected to be swapped for those held by Israel in the negotiations now going on between Lebanon and Israel.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The State of Reagan's Union

Three deep and connected public worries have been troubling many Americans in this winter of recession and widespread discontent. Most immediate is the worry that unemployment will stay stuck where it is, or rise higher, for months to come. A second is that undisciplined federal deficits will undercut recovery in years just ahead. The third is that America's arms race with the Soviet Union will weaken this country, alienate its allies and increase the risk of war rather than reduce it.

President Reagan tried to address all three in his state of the union address to Congress. But he did so with only meager success. He was right to reject "artificial stimulants" to revive employment, but he offered no strong plan for assuring that recovery will be steady and long-lasting. He was eloquent on the need to tame future deficits, but he left virtually untouched his own large contribution to that problem. He said little to calm people's fears of the arms race and perhaps made them worse by speaking of a strategy "to protect our freedom if deterrence fails."

—The Minneapolis Star and Tribune.

a derisive ovation and delightedly accepted the president's surrender. That was the moment the Reagan Revolution lost its zip, and the saddest part was that the man reading the TelePrompTer never did understand why he was getting such a big hand.

—William Safire in *The New York Times*.

It wasn't that President Reagan's State of the Union speech was a bad one. In fact, it was well-written and well-delivered. The problem was that it seemed so out of touch with reality. Unless we miss our guess, the chances that his program, or anything like it, will pass Congress this year are very remote.

—The Los Angeles Herald Examiner.

Speeches by a sitting president have little effect if he is unable to correct by his action the problems that are bothering the nation. What people want to see is results.

—The San Diego Tribune.

No better than a C. Maybe a C-plus, if you put particular emphasis on the better elements and tilt toward generosity.

—The Lincoln (Nebraska) Journal.

What a disappointment. The themeless padding called this year's State of the Union address was a series of banalities intended to ingratiate the president with his political opposition; instead, this worst of Reagan speeches left the grinning contempt to itself.

When the man whose political life has supposedly been dedicated to reducing the government's domination of the economy spoke the words "We are in government" must take the lead in restoring the economy," the Democrats immediately caught the signal that President Reagan had admitted failure and abandoned "ideology." On cue from the speaker, who had seen the advance text and arranged the demonstration, they rose up with

FROM OUR JAN. 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Celebration in Berlin

1933: A British Arms Plan

PARIS — The Herald editorial reads: "Crowds again gathered in Berlin and so dense were they in the principal thoroughfares that some of them were closed by the police. But, unlike the recent occasions when clamor for extended suffrage was the feature, yesterday's concourse was a holiday one for it was the celebration of the anniversary of the Emperor's birth. The Berlin streets were decorated. Much has been made in British newspapers of a recent demonstration as showing the poverty of the inhabitants under the protectionism which characterizes the regime, but it is estimated that, despite hard times, 4 million marks were expended for the decorations."

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Another Soviet 'Peace Offensive,' 30 Years On

By William Taubman

AMHERST, Massachusetts — Is history repeating itself? Within 10 days after Stalin died in 1953, his successors launched a peace offensive — as Leonid Brezhnev's successors have now done. And like the Reagan administration today, Dwight Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles doubted that the change in leadership signaled any basic alteration in the Soviet system and its foreign policy.

The Eisenhower administration missed a chance to test Soviet readiness for accommodation. The United States thereby strained its relations with allies more committed than Washington was to detente. The costs could be similar today.

The historical analogy is not exact, but it is close enough.

Then: Prime Minister Malenkov declared there was "no belligerent or unsolved question that could not be settled by peaceful means on the basis of mutual agreement with countries concerned." This, he said, "confirms our relations with all states including the United States."

Now: Mr. Brezhnev's successors have struck a similar note — for example, Yuri Andropov's invitation to renew detente and Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov's call for "normal, and even better, friendly relations with the United States."

Then: Mr. Malenkov rejected "moral rhetoric" and demanded as a condition for a summit meeting "sincerity of peaceful purposes as attested by deeds." Some actions that he mentioned — a Korean War settlement, a treaty ending Soviet occupation of Austria — were in the realm of the possible. Others, such as allowing East Europeans "free choice of their own form of government," seemed designed for rejection.

Now: Secretary of State Shultz similarly has called for Soviet "deeds, not rhetoric." He suggested concessions on arms reduction talks and on Afghanistan as actions that Washington might find persuasive.

Then: Pravda asserted that Mr. Eisenhower's "preliminary conditions" could not "fail to astonish people capable of a realistic evaluation of the actual relationship of forces."

Now: Mr. Andropov characterized American demands for "preliminary concessions in different fields" as "not serious, to say the least."

Then: Despite Pravda's tough talk, Moscow eventually delivered a Koren-Armenian War settlement, a (temporary) truce in Indochina, an Austrian treaty and recognition of West Germany.

Now: Which deals will the Kremlin deliver this time? Every day seems to bring a new offer at the interme-

diplomatic differences run too deep. But it would profit the Reagan administration to respond more positively to peace overtures, even to agree to an early summit meeting with Mr. Andropov.

Then: Soviet "deeds" proved particularly attractive to the allies. In 1953 Winston Churchill called for a summit conference, saying, "It would be a mistake to think that nothing can be settled with Soviet Russia unless or until everything is settled."

Now: America's European allies, especially West Germany, are wedded to detente. Their stake in East-West trade and other contacts, and nervousness in the face of growing Soviet (and, in some respects, U.S.) power add up to pressure on Washington to meet Mr. Andropov half way or risk isolation from the allies.

Then: At the Geneva summit meeting of 1955, bargaining from what Mr. Dulles considered "positions of

strength," the West demanded nothing less than that Moscow free East Germany to join the Western camp.

Now: The West held their ground, and the result was a stalemate. It was not long before Nikita Khrushchev sent to force the West back to the summit by nuclear rocket rattling and ultimatums on Berlin.

Then: Like Mr. Dulles, Mr. Reagan wants to negotiate from strength. Soviet economic and other problems might lead Moscow to pay a modest price — but no more than that — for a renewal of detente at the summit. Increased Soviet military strength gives Mr. Andropov more options than Mr. Khrushchev had for making trouble if a deal cannot be struck.

Now: There is little or no hope at the moment for a basic change in the superpowers' relationship. Geopolitical

and ideological differences run too

deep. But it would profit the Reagan

administration to respond more pos

itively to peace overtures, even to

agree to an early summit meeting

with Mr. Andropov.

Then: A response would test Soviet

willingness for a limited East-West

accord. It would also bolster Wash

ington's credibility with the allies and

with American opinion. Only if the

administration leads the way in seek

ing peace can it gain support for

steps necessary to deter war. Other

wise the new Soviet peace offensive,

like the one after Stalin's death, will

keep America on the defensive.

Then: The writer is professor of political

science at Amherst College and author

of "Stalin's American Policy: From

Entente to Detente to Cold War."

He contributed this comment to *The*

New York Times.

Poland Tilts East After Détente

By Dan Fisher

pendent trade union movement Solidarity in the summer of 1980 and the liberalization that followed.

Throughout the years since World War II, Poland's contacts with the West have been substantially greater than those of its Warsaw Pact allies. The United States gave Poland "most favored nation" trading status in 1960, but rescinded that last October to protest the outlawing of Solidarity.

Poland was one of the most active proponents of detente, and its relations with the West grew increasingly warm through most of the 1970s as economic ties were strengthened. The three presidents who preceded Ronald Reagan all visited Warsaw. Western tourism to Poland tripled in the last decade. The number of Poles allowed to visit countries in the West rose to more than 700,000 a year.

Poland's communist leaders apparently found that improving relations with the West gave them additional leeway in their relations with Moscow. Edward Gierek, the former party chief, was fond of depicting Poland as a bridge between East and West. It was a position that enhanced Poland's international prestige.

The question diplomats call this the "Sovietization of Poland."

A number of his colleagues, who had been convinced that economic considerations would quickly bring the regime to change its tune, are now wondering if what has happened may not be the start of a long-term Polish break with the West.

At stake are Poland's relations with the West in general and America in particular, links that go back far before the emergence of the inde-

nounced a sharp cutback in cultural and scientific ties with the United States. The incidence of police harassment of Poles visiting the Embassy is increasing.

Within the Communist Party the crackdown has meant strict application of the principle of "democratic centralism," meaning unquestioned obedience to orders. Purges and resignations have cut party membership by at least 25 percent, and the biggest losses have been among the so-called party liberals. As a result, the unrelenting advocate of free trade.

Polish journalists say that censorship has become considerably more recent. One complained that his name is appearing over articles prepared for the most part by Tass, the Soviet news agency.

There are signs of increased pressure on Poland's Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Czeslaw Sadzikowski, the rebellious pastor of a village church just outside Warsaw, said that two unidentified men tried to set fire to his parish house this month.

Underground Solidarity publications have reported evidence of a secret police program said to be codenamed "Raven" and designed to split the church by putting pressure on what the regime calls "extremists" in the clergy. One publication calls the effort the first step in the "final battle."

Last month the authorities an-

dmitted to the Los Angeles Times.

Beyond Reagan's Rhetoric

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The man after President Reagan's State of the Union address, a Republican member of the House remarked to a colleague that he was immensely relieved at what he had heard. By emphasizing cooperation and bipartisanship, by addressing specific concerns of the unemployed, farmers, women, minorities, trade and the elderly, the president "made it a lot easier for me to go home this weekend and say I can support him."

"You better make the speech this weekend," the second Republican said, "because you're going to be in trouble making it after Jan. 31."

On Monday comes the Reagan budget, and the broad rhetoric is put into hard dollars. What the second Congress was saying is that the budget will show "in change from the old Reagan policies of defense first, tax cuts second and other spending a distant third."

In that very basic sense, there less to the president's accommo

dated new tone than meets the eye.

But it would probably be a mistake to think that something significant not taking place. Words have importance for a professional speechwriter like Ronald Reagan and the words he used in the State of the Union address may turn out to be a better clue to where he is headed than all the dollar signs in the budget.

Take defense spending. Mr. Reagan gave no indication that he will go beyond the token cuts already outlined by Secretary of Defense Casper

TRAVEL

Pass the Giant Red Ants, Please

by Debra Weiner

SAKON NAKHON, Thailand — Over lunch at the Mit Oupham, or "Friendship and Cooperation" Restaurant in Sakon Nakhon, a sleepy town about 90 kilometers from the Laotian border, several friends gathered to discuss the food of Thailand's northeast.

The delicacy of Thai cooking — with its subtle herbs and spices, its rich curries and deft fusion of sweet and sour ingredients — has long been known worldwide, but much less is known about the cuisine in the Land of Smiles' northeast corner.

A dreiful oversight, laments Tony Zola, an American who has worked on rural development projects in Southeast Asia for nearly 11 years. Although it is Thailand's poorest region, the northeast boasts a distinctive, piquant cuisine more akin to Lao than to Thai. In fact, many northerners are of Lao extraction, their ancestors brought down as slaves from China, eventually drifting across the Mekong River. The northeast shares Laos' topographical conditions — poor, thin soil and either too much rain or not enough. And, similarly, both regions' diet is restricted to what can be caught or picked in the jungle.

"Now this is *lap*," says Zola as he dips a green bean into a platter of the region's most famous dish. "This one just happens to be made of pork," he explains. "It can also be made of chicken, duck, beef, fish or more exotic forms such as *lap* snake, *lap* eagle, or *lap* field rat. Usually it is minced and fried, but some people prefer it raw, drenched in the blood of the chosen animal. Normally lime is squeezed over, but in those areas where such fruit trees have trouble thriving, giant red ants are added instead to bestow the needed vinegar flavor."

The best *lap* to Zola's taste can be had at the Pahiboon restaurant in Khon Kaen, which also serves, he says, one of the raciest versions of *som tam*, the raw papaya salad fundamental to the northeastern diet. One of the few fruits that grows readily in the region, the papaya is finely shredded, then mixed with garlic, red onions, tomatoes, peanuts, dried shrimp or crab and pounded in a mortar with a pestle. If eaten in the true spirit of *Issan*, as the Thais call the northeast region, a sea of vinegar is also tossed in.

"Don't forget the fermented fish sauce," adds the other American diner, Mary (not her real name) who also works in the province. Biting into a green and white striped vegetable, the size and shape of a golf ball, she adds, "I hate fermented fish sauce."

"Some people, Mary," says Zola, "like it in their *som tam*." "I'm not one of them, but I have heard about a place in Khon Kaen that serves a good duck with marijuana."

"Many dishes in the northeast are spiced with marijuana, Mary." "And I do like the chicken."

"BBQ chicken on the stick to be precise — stuck between two wooden splints and roasted over a charcoal grill," Zola says. "Like French food, the secret is in the sauce."

"Now let's see, what else have you tried, Mary?" Zola asks as the waitress sets on a plate a portion of the northeast's omnipresent glutinous, or sticky, rice and a sour vegetable soup called *keng liang*, which, though oot particularly northeastern, is one of Mit Oupham's specialties. Zola dips his spoon into the bowl, pulling up a baby corn and a cut of squid. "Oh yes, *sua hong hai*, which means The Crying Tiger. It is usually found only in the finer restaurants like Eung Faa in Ubon

Ratchathani since the inner, more-expensive cut of beef is used. *Nam tok*, or Waterfall, involves a lesser cut, but is fried in the same fashion — braised over a charcoal fire while doused in fat drippings.

"Eung Faa," he continues, reaching with his hand for a clump of the oily-tasting rice, "also boils a powerful *tom yum* soup loaded with lime, ginger, beef and chili, as well as a dogfish soup called *phad khao*, which, like many northeastern food, leaves a more pungent smack than central Thai cooking.

"What about beef jerky?" interrupts Mary. "Sun-dried, then fried. You find it everywhere."

"*Nam tok* that, you mean their beef." Because they had no refrigeration, the northerners had to dry their meat. In downtown Kalasin, at the Sap Eii Lii, which means delicious in the northeastern dialect, it is just that.

Zola's favorite place is the Vientiane restaurant chain, Vientiane One and Vientiane Two are both in the town of Buriram, 7 kilometers north of Kampuchea, while Vientiane Three is in Nang Rong village, on the main highway from Korat to Surin. Number Three is a mite better than the others, according to Zola, but Number Two is the cleanest.

"Is that where they serve the pig knuckles?"

"Pig knuckles are Chinese, Mary. For good, boiled *khao man* covered with gravy there are two Chinese restaurants in Nang Rong, also along the main road."

Zola points out that the Chinese restaurant Paeti, next door to the long-distance telephone center in Surin, specializes in a pig knuckle lemon grass soup as well as in steamed Chinese carp.

If it's Vietnamese food you are after, Zola continues, go to the top-quality Indochine restaurant in Ubon. The spring rolls and Vietnamese pancakes are particularly noteworthy.

"What about in Udon Thani?" Mary asks. "I'm often stuck in Udon."

"Sorry, Mary, but there is nothing great to rave about in Udon, though across from St. Mary's Cathedral, the garden restaurant Chao Wang is pretty, serves Thai and Chinese food, and the waiters are dressed in northeastern costume."

"But now in Nong Khai," he continues, "there are all those nice seafood places along the dock, and since it's right across the river from Vientiane, the Lao food, especially in the temple compound of Wat Hua Sok or Temple to Rid of Sorrow — where there are a number of small shops — is very good."

For Western food in the northeast, there is the Charoen Hotel in Udon, the Anajak Hotel Coffee Shop in Korat, and right now, says Zola, "we are sitting in what used to be known as the Peace Corps restaurant because all the Americans would eat here."

Mamasan, the cook, a short, pretty mother of nine, sautéed oven and pulls up a chair. "I started very small 18 years ago," she begins, "in one chophouse, selling coffee and bow-shaped doughnuts. But I needed money to raise my children, so I went over to the U.S. Army kitchen and asked their cooks to teach me how to cook American."

Soon she was turning out barbecue ribs, T-bone steaks and fried chicken. "The foreigners," she remembers, "would be standing in line to eat here." She still serves, on special order, brownies, French toast, hamburgers and egg salad sandwiches. "But what could I do?" she asks. "After the Vietnam War, when the Americans left, I had to learn to cook that if I wanted to have any clients." She personally prefers Western cooking, she says.

"Do you have any favorites?" Tony asks. "Of course," Mamasan says. "Meat loaf — because it's easiest to eat with false teeth."

Son of 'Casablanca'

Continued from page 7W

there was a roulette wheel in the back room. And there wasn't a black man at the piano. And it wasn't run by anyone named Rick. A lot has changed.

Instead of DC-3s flying out of the tiny Anfa airfield with Laszlo and Ilsa on their way to Portugal and freedom, there is a shiny new airport on the other side of town with Royal Air Maroc 747s on their way to anywhere.

Today the brothels are gone. Or if they're still there, they don't have signs out front in red lights. The Café du Grand Commerce is gone too. The Rue du Commandant Provost is still there, but lives don't come as cheap, you no longer need tickets to freedom, the booze is

expensive and the *kef* is chancy. Instead of nightclubs, the Medina is a soul, a teeming market for jeans and running shoes and counterculture. Carter watches.

If there ever was a Rick's Café Américain, it was called something else. At the beginning of the 1940s the best-known clubs in town were the Mont Blanc, the Cheval Blanc, the Coq d'Or and the Esperanza. They're gone, too. Then, on the side of the Medina known as the *Habiba* — it was the flea market — there was a club called the Eldorado. Today there is a parking lot and the five-star Hotel Casablanca. But in the days of Rick and Ilsa, the Eldorado was a dance hall with a bar. The sign over the door read American Bar. The man who ran it

Forty years later, it would probably still work.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 54,226. EUROPEAN EDITION—PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1983—TWELVE PAGES. PARIS, 15.; LONDON, 2.; DEPARTMENT, 26.

QUEEN VICTORIA PASSES AWAY AT OSBORNE HOUSE.

End came at half-past six, peacefully, surrounded by her children.

GLOOM AT OSBORNE. SORROW AT COVENT GARDEN.

Queen Victoria, the Queen of England and Queen of Scotland, died at Osborne House, Bournemouth, on Jan. 22, 1901.

SOME EARLY MORNING FEARS.

When the Queen Thought to Be Dying, Her Lady-in-Waiting Begged Physicians.

DEAD AFTER THE NIGHT'S STUP.

OBITUARY BULLETIN, 7:30 P.M.

DEAD, SAYING THEY ALREADY BREATHED THEIR LAST BREATH AND WERE UNCOGNIZANT AND UNRESPONSIVE.

QUEEN VICTORIA, LINDBERGH, JACK.

BULLETTIN OF THE DAY.

The Queen of England.

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TRAVEL



A drawing of a plan for an 'aerial railroad' — balloons.

Up, Up, Up the Swiss Alps

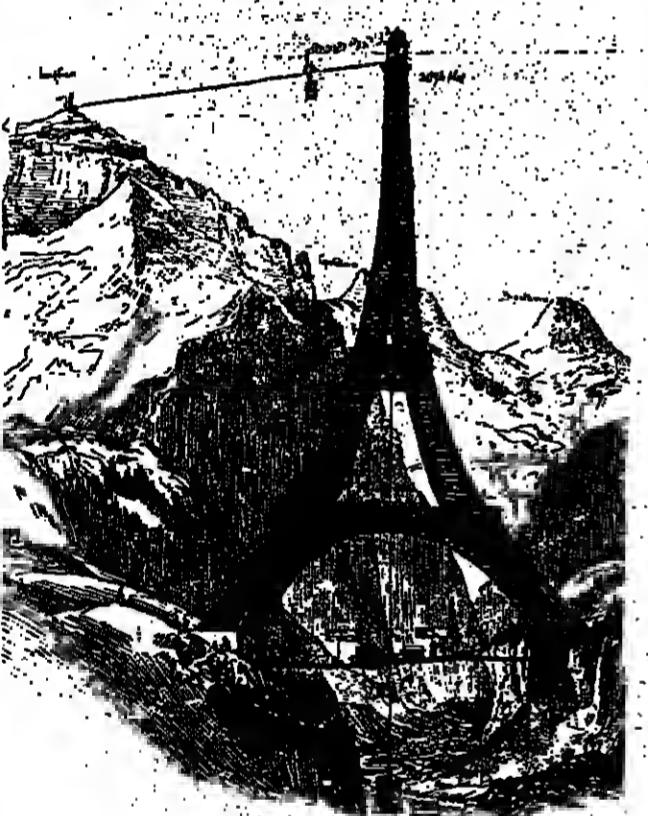
by Mavis Guindard

LUCERNE, Switzerland — "There I was at 9,000 feet, toasting my boots on the radiator, riding up to the slopes in committee comfort," could be the beginning of my Swiss ski year. For most skiers, the smooth electric trains that reach into the Alps through 671 tunnels and over 6,000 bridges, just make the Swiss scenery tick nicely. Their very smoothness hides the lonesome-and-go feature of these 3,450 miles of track, more than a third of it narrow-gauge, privately owned and — at times — almost vertical.

Yet, as railways go, Switzerland was a late starter. American railways were almost to Chicago before the Swiss allowed a 14-mile railway from Zurich to Baden. The next year, 1844, after a 25-day civil war, Switzerland had united under a new constitution and incidentally rid itself of 400 customs barriers. Robert Stephenson was called in for advice on a national railway. As the assistant of his father he had helped solve the technical problems of the world's first public transport system in England but convinced his contemporaries that what were regarded as insane speeds would not harm travelers or sour the milk of cows watching the fiery engine go by.

Stephenson's idea was to service major industrial centers. He also would have liked to run water-powered aerial trams to the mountain tops; even the most sober railway project of the time reads like a chapter out of Jules Verne.

Switzerland was small, beautiful but not yet affluent. The government reluctantly abandoned the national railway plan. Random private railways flourished or went bankrupt. But as mileage extended, so did know-how. Swiss engineers learned to ease trains gently up and through high-stepped valleys. Spiral tunnels crevassed into sheer cliffs to gain a hundred feet at a time. Tracks looped back and forth along narrow ridges. Viaducts spanned the ravines. A nine-mile tunnel pierced the Gotthard in a north-south transalpine link. Builders coped with avalanches, icy water pockets, high temperatures or rotten rock with methods they found in no textbook. Tougher, more flexible locomotives and ingenious braking systems were developed.



The French touch in a plan to conquer the Jungfrau.

Brought by the new railways right to the mountains, mid-19th century tourists — some in conducted tours — proceeded on foot, mule or sedan chair to reach the view recommended in their Baedeker. The great Swiss engineering puzzle was how to get them more easily and in even greater numbers all the way to the top.

Friedrich Albrecht, an architect from Winterthur, designed passenger cabins towed by captive balloons along an aerial track. First accepted, his project was finally scrapped because no one could figure how to manage the balloons on a windy day.

Niklaus Riggenbach, a railroad engineer, dreamed "to make the mountains accessible to everyone." After he had taken out a French patent for a rack-and-pinion system, an American, Sylvester Marsh, thinking along the same lines, built the first cog-railway up Mount Washington. New Hampshire. Still, Riggenbach obtained the Rigi concession and, as his 54th birthday treat, drove a locomotive shaped much like an oversize bottle of pop from Vitznau to the terminus.

Though one disgruntled Cook's tourist found the smoke as bad as in Leeds or Lancashire, during the first year of operation 60,000 visitors were carried up "with measured dignity" at 5 miles an hour. They would sometimes wait all day for the privilege.

If you desire additional information on any travel destinations or services described in today's Travel Section, send a self-addressed, business-size envelope to:

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IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO TRAVEL SECTION
READERS

What's Doing in London

by R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON — February is a nondescript sort of month, a time to rest up and pay up after the excesses of Christmas and the New Year and to await the magical renewal of spring. Maybe that's why the Romans made it our shortest month. But February does have its points: Mardi Gras in New Orleans and Carnival in Rio for revelers; Chinese New Year for gluttons, St. Valentine's Day for lovers young and old. It is also one of the best months of the year to visit London, especially if you like the visual arts, music and the theater — and you hate crowds.

This year you should head straight for the National Portrait Gallery, that often-overlooked museum tucked behind the National Gallery. Until March 20 it is showing a collection of 60 of Sir Anthony Van Dyck's sumptuous portraits assembled from collections in Britain, Western Europe, the Soviet Union and the United States. They demonstrate vividly why Van Dyck's work has been considered the unmatched model for portraitists for more than three centuries.

From Trafalgar Square it's only a short walk in the Royal Academy in Piccadilly, which is engaged through March 27 in a Herculean effort to rehabilitate the reputation of the Spanish painter Murillo, who for me (and I suspect, for many others) has always come under the heading of "wonderful but boring." From Munich, from Washington, from Dresden, from Paris, from Texas and from all over Britain, but above all from the Prado in Madrid, the organizers have drawn 77 paintings and 23 drawings that show Murillo to have been an artist of much wider scope than suggested by the endless reworkings of "the Immaculate Conception" for which he is best known.

No point in garden-lovers visiting Kew or Sissinghurst or Wistley this time of year, but the Victoria and Albert Museum has assembled a more-than-adequate substitute in the form of a tribute to Humphry Repton, the landscape gardener whose reputation in Britain is second only to that of Capability Brown. In a setting of trelliswork and garden ornaments the V.A. is displaying watercolors, photographs and a selection of the red morocco volumes of "before" and "after" drawings with which Repton seduced his clients.

February, March and April would also be good times to have a look at some of London's smaller museums, of which I would particularly recommend three. The Wallace Collection has been owly and spectacularly reinstated in Hertford House, which rivals the Château de Chantilly in France for the variety of its contents: great French furniture; fine paintings by Titian ("Perseus and Andromeda," recently restored to its full glory); Rembrandt, Mengs, Gainsborough, Boucher, Cima and others; plus snuff-boxes, enamels and armor.

The Dulwich College Picture Gallery in south London is a bit remote but rich in Dutch paintings. Kenwood House in Hampstead is as notable for one of Robert Adam's best rooms, the Library, as for two pictures in the Dining Room — one of the most famous of Rem-

brandt's self-portraits and Vermeer's luminous "Guitar Player."

Those planning further ahead might want to take note of two coming events. Between late April and early July the Tate Gallery will offer "The Essential Cubism: Braque, Picasso and their Friends, 1907-19." Between late November and early February, 1984, the Hayward will offer its long-awaited exploration of the Romantics of England.

At the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, it offers three performances early in February of Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila" with Shirley Verrett; try not to miss one of the eight performances of Mozart's "Magic Flute," with a stellar cast including Lucia Popp and Hermann Prey. At the same time the English National Opera will be mounting its new production of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades," conducted by Mark Elder, a young Englishman with a feel for Russian music.

At the Royal Festival Hall on the South Bank, Daniel Barenboim and his Orchestre de Paris will do the four Brahms symphonies on Feb. 4 and 5; and the fastidious French duo-pianists Katia and Miriam Labèque will play Gershwin and Joplin on the afternoon of Feb. 13; James Galway, the Irish flutist, will play the Mozart concerto with the Philharmonia on Feb. 27.

Notable concerts in the new Barbican Center in the City include a Feb. 8 recital by Jessye Norman and Geoffrey Parsons and a Feb. 12 performance of Monteverdi's "Vespers of the Blessed Virgin."

Fanciers of Shakespeare will also want to visit the Barbican now that it is the London home of the Royal Shakespeare Company. February offerings include a brilliant "All's Well That Ends Well" with Peggy Ashcroft, "Henry IV," Parts I and II, and "The Winter's Tale."

The choice of items in the current repertory at the National Theater are a superbly idiomatic production of "Guys and Dolls," an innovative interpretation by Judi Dench in "The Importance of Being Earnest" and Brecht's savage, funny "Schweyk in the Second World War."

And in the West End, one can choose among Peter O'Toole's romp through Shaw's "Man and Superman"; "Song and Dance," a restoration on a pair of Andrew Lloyd Webber albums; and "The Real Thing," Tom Stoppard's witty and deeply felt play about adultery.

If you would care to join the English at ease during February, you might:

Watch more than 4,000 dogs of 100 breeds or more compete for awards (and their handlers compete in eccentricity) at Cruft's Dog Show at the Earl's Court exhibition hall in west London between Feb. 11 and 13.

Shiver along with the mighty men of Oxford and Cambridge at their annual field hockey match at Lord's Cricket Ground on Feb. 22.

Visit, in the centenary of his death, the grave of Karl Marx in Highgate cemetery, a shrine for leftists.

Drink a jar or two with the lads in a snug pub such as Turk's Head (10 Motcomb Street, SW1); from £34-67 double, with elegant contemporary decor behind a Victorian facade; 11 Cadogan Gardens (SW3); tel: 730-3426; £59 double), a happily converted Victorian townhouse in Belgravia whose address is also its name; Goring (15 Beeston Place, Grosvenor Gardens, SW1; tel: 834-8211; from £45), a comfortable, conveniently located stopping place; Ebury Court (26 Ebury Street, SW1; tel: 730-8147; from £24 to £45, some with private bathrooms), a tiny, unpretentious and charming hotel, next door to an excellent wine bar.

Weekend in the country? If you can get in, Gravetye Manor (tel: 0342-810567) near East Grinstead, West Sussex, about 30 miles south of London, is the perfect place to bundle up for walks in the woods surrounding the Elizabethan manor house, sit by the fire in warmly paneled rooms and eat the copious and well-realized cuisine of Alan Garth. Peter Herbert, the owner, is a kind and most discreet host and a wine connoisseur. Trains run to East Grinstead. Dinner with a good bottle of wine will cost about £35; and the same amount will procure a princely bedroom.

Mayflower (117 Rotherhithe Street, SE16, closed Sunday).

The best restaurant in London at the moment (a dangerous comment, inviting contention) is a small, understated rectangular room filled with Klimt prints, near Christopher Wren's Chelsea Hospital. It is called La Tante Claire, and it is run by a near-genius named Pierre Koffmann, who has mastered the art of nouvelle cuisine without sending his customers home hungry. Among his masterpieces is a pig's foot stuffed with morels, a hearty peasant dish made light and delicate (68 Royal Hospital Road, SW3; tel: 352-6045; closed Saturday and Sunday).

The runner-up, in my view, is the Waterside Inn on the Thames at Bray, about 45 minutes west of London. An enchantingly pretty place, with weeping willows and the serene river outside the window, it is also the setting for the fine cooking of Michel Roux, whose brother, Albert, cooks at Le Gavroche in town. Wonderful scallops and hare (Ferry Road, Bray, Berkshire; tel: 862-20691; closed on Sunday evenings).

A third festive choice might be the restaurant in the Tate Gallery, which offers (at lunchtime, Monday through Saturday) savory English cooking and a dazzling wine list at bargain-basement prices. The bill will depend on the wines, and the temptations are great, but where else will you find 1964 Cheval Blanc for £29.50 (£46) or 1976 Bonnes Mares from Chateau Dau for a mere £18? (Tate Gallery Restaurant, tel: 834-6754). Recent specialties in a changing menu were sea trout Elizabeth (in white wine with tomato and prawns) and roast pheasant.

Among hotels, the Connaught, Claridge's, the Dorchester, the Savoy and the Berkeley are too well known to require recommendation here. Their cheapest rooms start at £75. But perhaps you are looking for something more intimate and hopefully a little bit less expensive. In that case, London is well-equipped to meet your needs. Here is a short list of atmospheric and well-kept hotels.

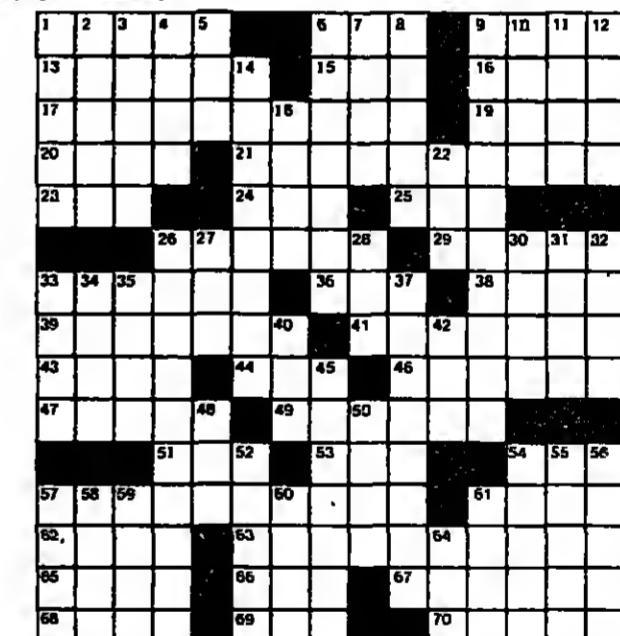
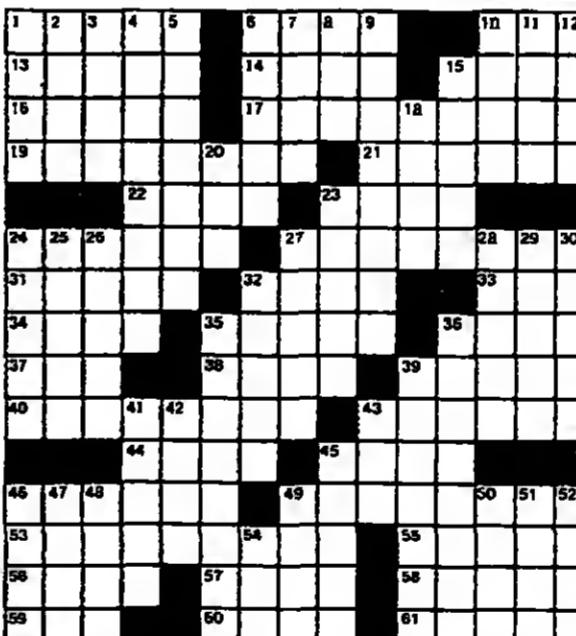
Blake's (33 Roland Gardens, SW7; tel: 370-6701; from £78 double, with elegant contemporary decor behind a Victorian facade); 11 Cadogan Gardens (SW3; tel: 730-3426; £59 double), a happily converted Victorian townhouse in Belgravia whose address is also its name; Goring (15 Beeston Place, Grosvenor Gardens, SW1; tel: 834-8211; from £45), a comfortable, conveniently located stopping place; Ebury Court (26 Ebury Street, SW1; tel: 730-8147; from £24 to £45, some with private bathrooms), a tiny, unpretentious and charming hotel, next door to an excellent wine bar.

Weekend in the country? If you can get in, Gravetye Manor (tel: 0342-810567) near East Grinstead, West Sussex, about 30 miles south of London, is the perfect place to bundle up for walks in the woods surrounding the Elizabethan manor house, sit by the fire in warmly paneled rooms and eat the copious and well-realized cuisine of Alan Garth. Peter Herbert, the owner, is a kind and most discreet host and a wine connoisseur. Trains run to East Grinstead. Dinner with a good bottle of wine will cost about £35; and the same amount will procure a princely bedroom.

■ 1983 The New York Times

Question:
Four letters meaning two-for-one

(See bottom of the page for answer)



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Piroshki for the Masses

by Craig Claiborne
with Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — The single Russian food we prefer above all others? Several spoonsful of large-grain, black beluga caviar.

Asked for our second choice, we would select piroshki, small turnovers filled with any of a number of fillings. They may be of meat, fish, hard-cooked eggs, cabbage, rice, mushrooms and so on, including a combination of all the above.

Piroshki — in our minds, best made with a rich, sour-cream pastry — are usually served with soup: a rich clear beef broth, borscht, cabbage or sauerkraut soup and so on.

Piroshki are really miniature versions of pogachas. One of the best explanations of the names, and differences, of the two is to be found in the "Russian Tea Room Cookbook," by Pauline Stewart-Gordon and Nika Hazelton (Richard Marek Publishers). "The word *pir* in Russian means feast, thus *piroj* (plural, *pirog*) and *piroshki* (plural, *piroshki*) are two versions of a versatile pastry with many uses and many kinds of fillings."

BEEF PIROSHKI

Sour-cream pastry (see recipe)
2 tablespoons butter
3 cups finely chopped onions
1 pound ground beef
Salt, if desired
Freshly ground pepper
3 hard-cooked eggs, finely chopped, about one cup
1/4 cup finely chopped dill
1 egg, lightly beaten
3 tablespoons water.

1. Prepare the pastry and chill it.
2. Preheat oven to 400 degrees.

3. Heat the butter in a skillet and add the onions. Cook, stirring, until the onions are wilted.

4. Add the mushrooms and cook, stirring often, until they give up their liquid. Cook until most but not all of the liquid evaporates.

Add salt and pepper to taste and stir.

5. Add the sour cream, dill, chopped egg and rice. Blend well. There should be about four cups. Remove to a mixing bowl and let cool.

6. Roll out the pastry as thinly as possible (less than 1/8-inch thick). Using a 3 1/2- to 5-inch cookie cutter, cut the dough into rounds. We used a 4-inch cookie cutter to produce 30 rounds. The dough will shrink after cutting.

You may roll out the circles or rounds to make them larger or you may stretch them carefully by hand. Beat the egg with the water. Brush the top of each pastry round with the egg mixture.

7. Use about two tablespoons of filling for each circle of dough. Shape the filling into an oval and place it on half of the circle of dough.

Fold the circle of dough over to enclose the filling. Press the edges of dough with the fingers or the tines of a fork to seal.

8. Arrange the filled pieces on a lightly greased baking sheet.

9. Place in the oven and bake 25 minutes.

Yield: 30 piroshki.

each circle of dough. Shape the filling into an oval and place it on half of the circle of dough. Fold the other half of the circle of dough over to enclose the filling. Press the edges of the dough with the fingers or the tines of a fork to seal. Brush the tops with egg mixture to seal.

8. Arrange the filled pieces on a lightly greased baking sheet.

9. Place in the oven and bake 25 minutes.

MUSHROOM PIROSHKI

Sour-cream pastry (see recipe)

2 cups finely chopped onions

1/2 pound mushrooms, finely chopped, about 3/4 cup

Salt, if desired

Freshly ground pepper

1/4 cup sour cream

2 tablespoons finely chopped dill

1 hard-cooked egg, finely chopped, about 1/2 cup

1 cup cooked rice

1 egg, lightly beaten

3 tablespoons water.

1. Prepare the pastry and chill it.

2. Preheat oven to 400 degrees.

3. Heat the butter in a skillet and add the onions. Cook, stirring, until the onions are wilted.

4. Add the mushrooms and cook, stirring often, until they give up their liquid. Cook until most but not all of the liquid evaporates.

Add salt and pepper to taste and stir.

5. Add the sour cream, dill, chopped egg and rice. Blend well. There should be about four cups. Remove to a mixing bowl and let cool.

6. Roll out the pastry as thinly as possible (less than 1/8-inch thick). Using a 3 1/2- to 5-inch cookie cutter, cut the dough into rounds. We used a 4-inch cookie cutter to produce 30 rounds. The dough will shrink after cutting.

You may roll out the circles or rounds to make them larger or you may stretch them carefully by hand. Beat the egg with the water. Brush the top of each pastry round with the egg mixture.

7. Use about two tablespoons of filling for each circle of dough. Shape the filling into an oval and place it on half of the circle of dough.

Fold the circle of dough over to enclose the filling. Press the edges of dough with the fingers or the tines of a fork to seal.

8. Arrange the filled pieces on a lightly greased baking sheet.

9. Place in the oven and bake 25 minutes.

Yield: 30 piroshki.

SALMON AND RICE PIROSHKI

Sour-cream pastry (see recipe)

2 cups skinless, boneless cooked salmon (fresh or canned), torn into bite-size bits

1. Prepare the pastry and chill it.

2. Preheat oven to 400 degrees.

3. Heat the butter in a skillet and add the onions. Cook, stirring, until the onions are wilted.

4. Add the mushrooms and cook, stirring often, until they give up their liquid. Cook until most but not all of the liquid evaporates.

Add salt and pepper to taste and stir.

5. Add the sour cream, dill, chopped egg and rice. Blend well. There should be about four cups. Remove to a mixing bowl and let cool.

6. Roll out the pastry as thinly as possible (less than 1/8-inch thick). Using a 3 1/2- to 5-inch cookie cutter, cut the dough into rounds. We used a 4-inch cookie cutter to produce 30 rounds. The dough will shrink after cutting.

You may roll out the circles or rounds to make them larger or you may stretch them carefully by hand. Beat the egg with the water. Brush the top of each pastry round with the egg mixture.

7. Use about two tablespoons of filling for each circle of dough. Shape the filling into an oval and place it on half of the circle of dough.

Fold the circle of dough over to enclose the filling. Press the edges of dough with the fingers or the tines of a fork to seal.

8. Arrange the filled pieces on a lightly greased baking sheet.

9. Place in the oven and bake 25 minutes.

Yield: 30 piroshki.

1. Put 3 1/4 cups of the flour, salt to taste, baking powder, minter, eggs and sour cream into the container of a food processor. Process until thoroughly blended.

If a food processor is not used, put the flour, salt to taste and baking powder in a mixing bowl. Add the butter and cut it with two knives or a pastry blender until the mixture looks like coarse cornmeal. Using a fork, add the eggs and sour cream and blend thoroughly.

3. Scrape the mixture out onto a lightly floured board and knead as briefly as possible, using as little flour as possible to make a smooth and workable dough.

4. Shape the dough into a flat cake and wrap it in plastic wrap. Chill until ready to use.

Yield: Two pounds of dough.

2 hard-cooked eggs, finely chopped, about 1/2 cup

1 cup cooked rice

3 tablespoons finely chopped dill

Pinch of freshly grated nutmeg

2 tablespoons sour cream

Salt, if desired

Freshly ground pepper

1 egg, lightly beaten

3 tablespoons water.

1. Prepare the pastry and chill it.

2. Preheat oven to 400 degrees.

3. Combine in a mixing bowl the salmon, chopped egg, rice, dill, nutmeg, sour cream, salt and pepper to taste. Blend. There should be about four cups.

4. Roll out the pastry as thinly as possible (less than 1/8-inch thick). Using a 3 1/2- to 5-inch cookie cutter, cut the dough into rounds. We used a 4-inch cookie cutter to produce 30 rounds. The dough will shrink after cutting.

You may roll out the circles or rounds to make them larger or you may stretch them carefully by hand. Beat the egg with the water. Brush the top of each pastry round with the egg mixture.

5. Use about two tablespoons of filling for each circle of dough. Shape the filling into an oval and place it on half of the circle of dough.

Fold the circle of dough over to enclose the filling. Press the edges of the dough with the fingers or the tines of a fork to seal.

6. Arrange the filled pieces on a lightly greased baking sheet.

7. Place in the oven and bake 25 minutes.

Yield: 30 piroshki.

SOUR-CREAM PASTRY

3 1/4 cups flour

Salt, if desired

1 teaspoon baking powder

1/2 cup butter, chilled and cut into small pieces

2 eggs

1 cup sour cream.

1. Put 3 1/4 cups of the flour, salt to taste, baking powder, minter, eggs and sour cream into the container of a food processor. Process until thoroughly blended.

If a food processor is not used, put the flour, salt to taste and baking powder in a mixing bowl. Add the butter and cut it with two knives or a pastry blender until the mixture looks like coarse cornmeal. Using a fork, add the eggs and sour cream and blend thoroughly.

3. Scrape the mixture out onto a lightly floured board and knead as briefly as possible, using as little flour as possible to make a smooth and workable dough.

4. Shape the dough into a flat cake and wrap it in plastic wrap. Chill until ready to use.

Yield: Two pounds of dough.

© 1983 The New York Times

Districts that have gone to a four-day week follow one of two strategies. Some operate Tuesday to Friday, and shut for a three-day weekend. This approach, which maximizes energy savings, is most common in the smallest districts, those with few extracurricular activities.

Parents in rural areas appreciate having children more often available to help with the work, but many also told the researchers they feel the extra day strengthens their family life.

The 1,474 students surveyed were also enthusiastic about the four-day week, not only because of the increased time off but also because they felt they learned more effectively and could find part-time jobs. Ninety-four percent of the high school students said they worked on the fifth weekday.

A key question, of course, is how the four-day week affects learning. Most of the evidence is encouraging, and some school officials argue that academic results, not energy savings, are the most important justification for the innovative schedule.

The Colorado State researchers looked at reading and math test scores and found performance by students on the four-day week was "very comparable" to their previous performance. "There is no reason to suspect that going to school for four longer days, instead of five of a traditional length, hinders student achievement," they declared.

Moving to a four-day plan poses obvious problems, beginning with state laws that mandate 180 days of instruction. Another problem is the length of the school day for younger children. Numerous parents told the Colorado researchers that a seven-to-eight-hour school day, coupled with long bus rides, was too long for elementary-age students.

The most comprehensive study so far of the four-day week was completed last year by Robert Richburg and Robert Edelen of the rural education office at Colorado State. They looked at 12 districts with enrollments from 30 to 330 and found that more than 90 percent of all groups surveyed — teachers, students and parents — liked the short week.

Administrators say short weeks lead to other forms of increased efficiency. "We've found it cuts absenteeism by students and faculty about 20 percent," reports Judith Stabrook, principal of the high school.

"Judging by the inquiries we're getting," he says, "I think it's going to be a national trend." Thus far the four-day week has not been tried in urban or suburban districts, and even staunch supporters concede it might pose insuperable problems in districts with large numbers of working mothers who would have to decide what to do with their children on the fifth school day.

Current interest in the four-day school week dates from the 1973-74 school year, when the Cimarron Municipal School District in northeastern New Mexico tried it as a way of saving energy during the Arab oil embargo.

"We're still on it, not only for economic reasons but because of what it does to kids' attitude toward school," says James Potter, principal of the high school.

The researchers reported that virtually every one of the 205 teachers questioned cited "personal" reasons for favoring the four-day week.

The three most frequent responses from teachers queried were: that they used the extra day

"to relax; that they spent the time preparing instructional materials; that they usually spent at least part of the extra day in professional activities."

Other districts focus on academics from Monday to Thursday, then either close Friday or use the fifth day for sports and other extracurricular activities or for teacher training. In all cases, schools extend the hours on the four days they operate, typically from 8:30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

There is no doubt the four-day week reduces energy costs. Paul Hunter, superintendent of Edison School District 54 is one of a growing number of districts, all of them small and rural and most of them in Western U.S. states, that are moving to four-day weeks. The original motivation was economic — to save on transportation and heating bills — but school officials say the four-day week has educational benefits as well, and parents and students seem to like many of its other effects.

Joseph Newlin, director of the Office for Rural Education at Colorado State University, estimates that 100 school districts now follow the plan, with the number growing each year.

"Judging by the inquiries we're getting," he says, "I think it's going to be a national trend." Thus far the four-day week has not been tried in urban or suburban districts, and even staunch supporters concede it might pose insuperable problems in districts with large numbers of working mothers who would have to decide what to do with their children on the fifth school day.

In Franklin, a theater festival offered plays by and about Goethe, the university organized an interdisciplinary symposium on Goethe's influence, and the Palmenhaus, the city's huge botanical garden, had an exhibition based on Goethe's writings about Italian plants and flowers.

Hamburg revived the little-known play "The Great Cophina," four hours of farce staged by the Argentinian Augusto Fernandes and now playing at the Schauspielhaus.

Newspaper articles throughout West Germany analyzed, interpreted and shed new light on the man and his works. Some even ran imaginary interviews with the great man on the

problems of today. And there was "Goethe in the Art of the 20th Century," a traveling exhibit of original illustrations to "Faust," "Prometheus" and other Goethe works by such artists as Max Liebermann, Henry Moore and Salvador Dali.

Although Goethe is generally acknowledged as a giant of world literature, he has not recently been read as extensively in schools as he had been before World War II. "There was too much stress on the classics and the humanities right after the war," says John Gorres, director of the Goethe House in Dusseldorf and vice president of the Goethe Society in Weimar, one of four such societies dedicated to his works. Such emphasis produced an anti-classicism in schools, he says, adding that now the trend is being reversed.

The literary Goethe Museum in Dusseldorf (Jagerstrasse 1, tel: 899-6262), last year attracted 28,000 viewers to the permanent exhibit "Goethe and His Epoch," arranged chronologically in 11 rooms — first editions, drafts, letters, paintings of towns where Goethe worked, portraits of the poet and his friends — and special exhibits. Although Goethe

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1983

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

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TECHNOLOGY

Improved Coal-Burning Systems Are Facing a Hesitant Market

New York Times Service

FOR nearly a decade, manufacturers of industrial boiler systems have been trying to design and market improved coal-fired heating and power-generating systems. The reason is simple: Coal, although it emits more pollutants than oil or gas, is cheaper.

To meet air-quality standards, boiler manufacturers have radically changed the way coal is burned. In what is known as a fluidized-bed combustion chamber, used in many of the new systems, coal burns at much lower temperatures than in other kinds of coal furnaces. Air pollutants, mainly nitrogen oxide, ash and sulfur dioxide, are greatly reduced because of the relatively low temperatures.

"So far, however, the market for these new systems has remained small. To convert to coal-fired boilers, companies usually must replace their entire heating and power-generating systems; few companies have been willing to make that investment."

"This is a difficult time to be launching a new technology," said Ian Lutes, manager of industrial equipment for Foster Wheeler Boiler Corp., a manufacturer of oil and gas boilers that began marketing a line of fluidized bed coal-fired boilers in 1980. He estimated that 120 fluidized-bed systems were in operation in the United States, Europe and Japan; adding that his company had sold 29 of them, costing from \$2 million to \$30 million.

Despite the costs, many analysts believe that coal-fired boilers will become much more commonplace during the next decade. Rob Church, a senior associate with Booz, Allen & Hamilton, the management consulting firm, estimated that coal-fired boilers, now used in only 20 percent of U.S. industrial plants, would be used at all the plants by 1990.

—THOMAS J. LUECK

Audio Getting Out of Grooves

The Associated Press

Sony Corp. is betting that the musical sound waves of the future will come not from a needle pressing into grooves of vinyl but from a laser reading digital bits.

In three months, Sony has sold 20,000 of its digital audio disc players, and the company's chairman, Akio Morita, said he is optimistic that the new audio technology will eventually replace conventional stereo systems.

"Because of the strong demand on the Japanese market, we are increasing our production to 15,000 of the players per month for next year," Mr. Morita said. "And this is just the first year. Digital audio is the first major advance in audio technology since Thomas Edison, and it is bound to succeed."

The player corresponds to a turntable in a conventional stereo system and works with normal amplifiers and speakers. The difference is that digital audio players use a laser to pick up electrical impulses from digital information printed into a small aluminum disc.

Besides delivering superior sound quality, Sony engineers say, the audio disc eliminates the problems of dust, warping and normal wear and tear. One digital disc, half the size of a vinyl album, will play about an hour of music.

Sony plans to begin exporting the digital player to the United States and Europe this year, probably in March. N. Philips cooperated with Sony in developing the technology, but will compete against Sony on the European market with its own player and discs.

At Akihabara, a district of Tokyo crammed with electronics shops, offering sharp discounts, the digital audio players proved so popular in the first few months that customers had to sign waiting lists. Toshiro Murakoshi, at one of Akihabara's largest electronics stores, said Sony's player is sold at 159,000 yen (\$680). That compares with \$640 for the least expensive player produced by Sharp.

Sony's marketing strategy is to keep its price at the current level for two years, selling the machine to those people — especially jazz and classical music lovers — with enough cash to satisfy discriminating audio tastes.

Yasuhiko Kuroda, a Sony spokesman, said that as production increases, the price of the integrated circuits used in the player will allow a price reduction. He said it will take about two years for Japan's other electronic companies to catch up with Sony's technical head start in the digital audio field.

"We set the price at a level which will allow us to recover some of our research costs, but it is a political price, because we want the price low enough to expand the market," Mr. Kuroda said.

Skeptics say the digital system's better sound quality is detectable by only a small audience of fastidious listeners. In addition, people with hundreds of conventional record albums in their stereo cabinet may be unwilling to invest in an expensive digital player that cannot play a standard LP.

Sony makes its digital discs in a joint venture with CBS, drawing on the U.S. company's library of master tapes. Sony's brand, called the Compact Disc, sells for the equivalent of \$15 to \$20 in Tokyo. About 140 different titles, most of them classical and jazz, are available now in digital form. Sony spokesman say 300,000 of the discs have been sold in Japan so far.

Sony and CBS have announced they may begin manufacturing digital discs in the United States in 1984.

—DAVID LAMMERS

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Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 27, excluding bank service charges.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 229 | 230 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 251 | 252 | 253 | 254 | 255 | 256 | 257 | 258 | 259 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 | 271 | 272 | 273 | 274 | 275 | 276 | 277 | 278 | 279 | 280 | 281 | 282 | 283 | 284 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 289 | 290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 299 | 300 | 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 312 | 313 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 317 | 318 | 319 | 320 | 321 | 322 | 323 | 324 | 325 | 326 | 327 | 328 | 329 | 330 | 331 | 332 | 333 | 334 | 335 | 336 | 337 | 338 | 339 | 340 | 341 | 342 | 343 | 344 | 345 | 346 | 347 | 348 | 349 | 350 | 351 | 352 | 353 | 354 | 355 | 356 | 357 | 358 | 359 | 360 | 361 | 362 | 363 | 364 | 365 | 366 | 367 | 368 | 369 | 370 | 371 | 372 | 373 | 374 | 375 | 376 | 377 | 378 | 379 | 380 | 381 | 382 | 383 | 384 | 385 | 386 | 387 | 388 | 389 | 390 | 391 | 392 | 393 | 394 | 395 | 396 | 397 | 398 | 399 | 400 | 401 | 402 | 403 | 404 | 405 | 406 | 407 | 408 | 409 | 410 | 411 | 412 | 413 | 414 | 415 | 416 | 417 | 418 | 419 | 420 | 421 | 422 | 423 | 424 | 425 | 426 | 427 | 428 | 429 | 430 | 431 | 432 | 433 | 434 | 435 | 436 | 437 | 438 | 439 | 440 | 441 | 442 | 443 | 444 | 445 | 446 | 447 | 448 | 449 | 450 | 451 | 452 | 453 | 454 | 455 | 456 | 457 | 458 | 459 | 460 | 461 | 462 | 463 | 464 | 465 | 466 | 467 | 468 | 469 | 470 | 471 | 472 | 473 | 474 | 475 | 476 | 477 | 478 | 479 | 480 | 481 | 482 | 483 | 484 | 485 | 486 | 487 | 488 | 489 | 490 | 491 | 492 | 493 | 494 | 495 | 496 | 497 | 498 | 499 | 500 | 501 | 502 | 503 | 504 | 505 | 506 | 507 | 508 | 509 | 510 | 511 | 512 | 513 | 514 | 515 | 516 | 517 | 518 | 519 | 520 | 521 | 522 | 523 | 524 | 525 | 526 | 527 | 528 | 529 | 530 | 531 | 532 | 533 | 534 | 535 | 536 | 537 | 538 | 539 | 540 | 541 | 542 | 543 | 544 | 545 | 546 | 547 | 548 | 549 | 550 | 551 | 552 | 553 | 554 | 555 | 556 | 557 | 558 | 559 | 560 | 561 | 562 | 563 | 564 | 565 | 566 | 567 | 568 | 569 | 570 | 571 | 572 | 573 | 574 | 575 | 576 | 577 | 578 | 579 | 580 | 581 | 582 | 583 | 584 | 585 | 586 | 587 | 588 | 589 | 590 | 591 | 592 | 593 | 594 | 595 | 596 | 597 | 598 | 599 | 600 | 601 | 602 | 603 | 604 | 605 | 606 | 607 | 608 | 609 | 610 | 611 | 612 | 613 | 614 | 615 | 616 | 617 | 618 | 619 | 620 | 621 | 622 | 623 | 624 | 625 | 626 | 627 | 628 | 629 | 630 | 631 | 632 | 633 | 634 | 635 | 636 | 637 | 638 | 639 | 640 | 641 | 642 | 643 | 644 | 645 |<
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

BUSINESS BRIEFS

AT&T Earnings Rose by 6.7% In 1982 on Sales Jump of 12%

NEW YORK (AP) — American Telephone & Telegraph said Thursday its 1982 profit rose 6.7 percent from a year earlier to a record \$7.28 billion.

AT&T said the earnings came to \$6.40 a share, and compared with 1981 profit of \$6.82 billion, or \$8.47 a share, in 1981. The 0.8 percent drop per-share earnings reflected an increase in the number of common shares outstanding. Revenue in 1982 climbed 12 percent to \$65.1 billion from \$58.1 billion a year earlier.

At the same time, AT&T's Western Electric Co. subsidiary, which makes telecommunications equipment, announced it will phase out operations at its Kearny, New Jersey, plant and to reduce operations at other facilities. As a result of the actions, AT&T said it took a one-time, after-tax charge of \$317.6 million against its 1982 earnings.

But AT&T said the charge was offset by net income of \$352.7 million, or 42 cents a share, that resulted from an accounting change related to deferred income taxes.

Canada Panel Clears Gas Exports

OTTAWA (Reuters) — Canada's National Energy Board said Thursday that it authorized 31,500 billion cubic feet of natural gas exports over 10 to 12 years, beginning in 1985.

The authorizations, which double the volume of gas committed to exports, must be approved by the federal cabinet. The federal regulatory agency said the authorizations include a license for Dome Petroleum to export 2,280 billion cubic feet of liquefied natural gas to Japan over 15 years, beginning in 1986.

GM to Recall 21,000 Autoworkers

DETROIT (Combined Dispatches) — General Motors announced Thursday that it will call back to work more than 21,000 autoworkers in the United States in the next three months because of improved car sales.

The company cited "positive customer reaction" to the 11.9 percent financing being offered by GM and other U.S. automakers. GM car sales so far in January are up about 12 percent from a year earlier.

Meanwhile, Chrysler said it will rehire 1,100 employees in the United States to build rear-wheel drive cars. In addition, as many as 400 other clerical and administrative jobs will be filled, the company said.

BIS Sets Loan for Argentina

BASEL, Switzerland (Reuters) — The Bank for International Settlements announced a \$500 million loan for Argentina Thursday, the latest move in an international rescue operation for the country's ailing economy.

The bank said a group of its member central banks and the U.S. monetary authorities had backed it in making the bridging loan while Argentina arranges other financing, but it did not give further details.

IRIS to File a Bankruptcy Claim

WASHINGTON (IHT) — The International Reporting Information System, a private information gathering network, will file for bankruptcy Friday, its staff was told Thursday.

The only question, according to informed sources, was whether it would file for protection under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy act and continue to operate under a court's supervision, or under Chapter 7, which in effect means liquidation.

Company Notes

Klockner-Werke's operating loss for the year ending Sept. 30, 1982, narrowed considerably from the 380 million Deutsche mark (\$157 million) loss the previous year, a company spokesman said without elaborating.

Sin Hung Kai Properties' subsidiaries Sin Hung Kai Bermuda and Hung Kai Finance have arranged to issue up to \$60 million of commercial paper.

Taiwan Power is expected to borrow \$100 million from Banque Nationale de Paris for a number of expansion projects. The loan, expected to be made final soon, will be the largest from a single French bank without the guarantee of Taiwan's finance authorities.

Norsk Data Emphasizes Its Software

(Continued from Page 11)

from the United Nations to supply a software institute in Beijing.

Mr. Skar is optimistic that Norsk Data will beat out International Business Machines this year for a contract, possibly totaling the equivalent of \$20 million to \$25 million, to automate Norway's social security system. The Norwegian parliament is to take up the matter at its spring session.

Looking to the future, Mr. Skar said that Norsk Data might become more extensively involved in telecommunications, pointing to the convergence of the computer and telephone businesses.

To facilitate trading of the company's shares in New York, Mr. Skar said Norsk Data last week applied for listing as an over-the-counter share there.

For Norsk Data's shares to be listed over the counter in the United States, an idea will have come full circle. Although Norsk Data was officially formed in 1967 by Mr. Skar and several other Norwegian engineers then in their 20s, the idea was conceived about 220 miles (355 kilometers) northeast of Wall Street at Smith's Tea House in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

There, in 1962, Karl Holberg, currently director of the electronics division of the Norwegian Defense Research Establishment, or NDRE, told Yngvar Lundh, a Norwegian studying at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, that a Norwegian computer industry was possible.

Mr. Holberg recalled that Mr. Lundh and Mr. Skar later worked for him at the NDRE, where he joked, "I diverted 1.7 million kroner from a missile project to design Sam." Sam was the name of a digital missile simulator designed by Mr. Lundh that was essentially a computer. In 1967, Mr. Skar and a few other young engineers quit the NDRE to form Norsk Data, causing a mild public uproar because, Mr. Holberg said, "The situation in Norway wasn't like in the U.S. where young people went out and formed their own companies."

British Trade Surplus Grew in November

LONDON — The government reported Thursday that December trade was in surplus by £592 million (\$915 million).

The current account, which includes certain capital transfers plus trade in goods and services, was estimated at £3.22 billion in December. Trade expansionists in the Cabinet led by U.S. Trade Representa-

Reagan Tax Remark Disavowed

By Maureen Santini
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Surprised White House aides said Thursday they were "not seriously considering" President Ronald Reagan's suggestion that corporate income taxes be abolished, describing it as "just something he threw out."

Mr. Reagan, in a meeting with businessmen in Boston Wednesday, remarked off-the-cuff that the corporate tax is unfair to U.S. business and "there isn't any justification for it."

His aides seemed taken aback.

"We're not seriously considering it," said David R. Gergen, the president's assistant for communications.

"There's no study, there's no plan. It's just something he threw out," said Larry Speakes, the deputy press secretary. "It was nothing that had ever been discussed at the White House."

Mr. Reagan told reporters he did not plan to submit legislation to abolish the tax, but added: "I said it was something to study and look at."

Mr. Speakes said none of the White House staff who accompanied Mr. Reagan to Boston heard him make the suggestion during a public meeting with the Massachusetts High Tech Council, a group of high technology businesses.

Mr. Reagan's comments came at the end of a four-hour trip that included a tour of the Digital Equipment factory.

Mr. Reagan wound up at Millipore Corp., in Bedford, Massachusetts, for a meeting with the High Tech Council. He dropped his surprise suggestion at the end of the long session in a crowded room with an inadequate sound system.

Reagan to Seek \$2 Billion Boost In Loan Authority for Ex-Im Bank

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In his budget for fiscal 1984, President Ronald Reagan will propose beefing up the Export-Import Bank, the government agency that aids U.S. exporters by making loans to foreign purchasers of U.S. goods.

According to administration officials, Mr. Reagan will ask for an additional \$2 billion in loan-guarantee authority for the bank and may seek \$2.7 billion more in the bank's direct lending authority.

The president's decision to bolster the agency — and other trade actions he is expected to take later — signals victory for those in the Cabinet who want to spur job creation and economic recovery through greater government support of exports.

"One out of every five jobs in our country depends on trade," Mr. Reagan said in Tuesday night's State of the Union address, giving a ringing endorsement to trade liberalization and declaring that the United States must "lead the way toward free trade."

Trade expansionists in the Cabinet led by U.S. Trade Representa-

tee Bill Brock and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige were at odds with forces led by budget director David A. Stockman, who urged cutbacks in Export-Import Bank funding and other export aids to reduce budget deficits.

The Stockman forces also argued that reduced subsidies to business would show an evenhandedness while the administration is trimming cutbacks to the poor.

This year the president has given the nod to the export fact. In addition to more support for the bank, he said he would:

• Propose legislation giving new trade negotiating authority covering liberalization in services, investment and high technology.

• Strengthen the organization of trade agencies. The administration is considering merging the International Trade Administration of the Commerce Department with Executive Office of the U.S. Trade Representative in an effort to streamline trade functions.

• Seek changes in domestic laws, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, that make exporting more difficult.

• The president has discovered the importance of exports to economic recovery," said Ray Garcia, former president of the Coalition for Employment Through Exports and now an executive of Rockwell International.

Added Brookings Senior Fellow Lawrence B. Krause: "The president, seeing the Democratic Party turn protectionist, is now drawing a distinction between himself and his possible Democratic challengers. By acting to boost exports he has something with which he can respond to the calls for protection."

In giving greater support to the Ex-Im Bank, the president is expected to recommend a \$10 billion loan-guarantee authority for fiscal 1984 that begins next Oct. 1, compared with \$8 billion the president sought in the 1983 budget.

The president is expected to recommend the same direct lending authority as he proposed last year — \$3.8 billion. But officials said Mr. Reagan will request an additional standby authority of \$2.7 billion for use to counter foreign export financing practices that Washington considers unfair.

Japanese to Allow Zero Eurobonds

Reuters

TOKYO — The Japanese Finance Ministry plans to lift its ban on the sale of zero-coupon bonds in Japan next Tuesday, barring unforeseen events such as violent fluctuations in the yen's exchange rate, ministry sources said Thursday.

A zero-coupon bond pays no interest. It is issued at a fraction of its par value and at maturity is redeemed at full price. Early in 1982, issues of zeros by top-quality U.S. corporations were being brought to market at a hectic clip, with much of the paper ending up in Japan.

The ban was imposed March 3, 1982, after the face-value of sales in Japan of zero-coupon bonds in the previous two months reached \$1.10 billion, the sources said.

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A green earth or a dry desert? There may still be time to choose.

Photograph donated by R. Lee Lloyd, Apo Photo Agency, Singapore

FOR MILLIONS OF YEARS, the tropical rain forests of South East Asia, South America, and Africa have been the earth's natural chemical laboratories, botanic gardens and zoos.

Today we are destroying them at such a rate that within 25 years only fragments will remain of the vast forests of Malaysia and Indonesia.

Because they grow mostly in poor tropical soil, relying upon a natural cycle between trees and animals for nourishment and replenishment, the forests cannot be replaced.

When the trees are felled, soil erosion begins and within a few years, the whole area that was once forest becomes wasteland.

We shall have lost for ever the earth's greatest treasure house of plants and animals; perhaps our most valuable natural resource, for the future. And it is happening in areas where poverty already verges upon starvation. It is perhaps the world's most urgent conservation problem. The destruction is happening through ignorance, short-sightedness and ever increasing

consumer demand. But it can be stopped if enough of us show enough concern.

How you can help.

In 1980 WWF and other international conservation bodies published the World Conservation Strategy. It is a programme for developing the world's natural resources without destroying them.

You can become part of a world movement which will see this plan become reality.

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Thursday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

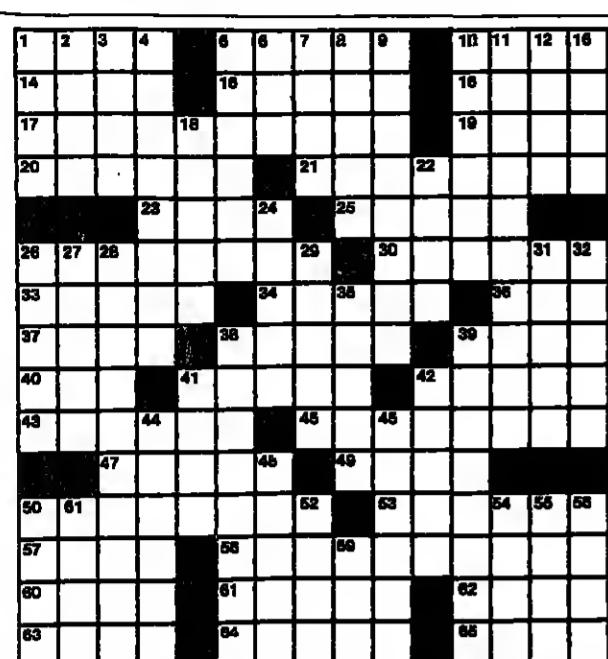
U.S. Futures Prices

Jan. 27

	Open	High	Low	Close	Cbs
Grains					
WHEAT	3.33	3.365	3.30	3.345	+ .00
Mar	3.45	3.45	3.23	3.45	+ .00
Apr	3.45	3.45	3.23	3.45	+ .00
May	3.45	3.45	3.23	3.45	+ .00
Jun	3.45	3.45	3.23	3.45	+ .00
Jul	3.45	3.45	3.23	3.45	+ .00
Aug	3.45	3.45	3.23	3.45	+ .00
Sep	3.45	3.45	3.23	3.45	+ .00
Oct	3.45	3.45	3.23	3.45	+ .00
Nov	3.45	3.45	3.23	3.45	+ .00
Dec	3.45	3.45	3.23	3.45	+ .00
Prev. sales 15,161 Prev day's open int 36,010, us 3601					
CORN					
5,000 lbs minimum; dollars per bushel					
Mar	2.45	2.45	2.25	2.45	+ .00
Apr	2.45	2.45	2.25	2.45	+ .00
May	2.45	2.45	2.25	2.45	+ .00
Jun	2.45	2.45	2.25	2.45	+ .00
Jul	2.45	2.45	2.25	2.45	+ .00
Aug	2.45	2.45	2.25	2.45	+ .00
Sep	2.45	2.45	2.25	2.45	+ .00
Oct	2.45	2.45	2.25	2.45	+ .00
Nov	2.45	2.45	2.25	2.45	+ .00
Dec	2.45	2.45	2.25	2.45	+ .00
Prev. sales 36,000 Prev day's open int 151,387, us 6141					
SOYBEANS					
5,000 lbs minimum; dollars per bushel					
Mar	5.95	5.95	5.75	5.95	+ .00
Apr	5.95	5.95	5.75	5.95	+ .00
May	5.95	5.95	5.75	5.95	+ .00
Jun	5.95	5.95	5.75	5.95	+ .00
Jul	5.95	5.95	5.75	5.95	+ .00
Aug	5.95	5.95	5.75	5.95	+ .00
Sep	5.95	5.95	5.75	5.95	+ .00
Oct	5.95	5.95	5.75	5.95	+ .00
Nov	5.95	5.95	5.75	5.95	+ .00
Dec	5.95	5.95	5.75	5.95	+ .00
Prev. sales 48,198 Prev day's open int 187,429, chf 1,181					
SOYBEAN MEAL					
100 lbs.; dollars per ton					
Mar	129.20	129.20	129.00	129.20	+ .00
Apr	129.20	129.20	129.00	129.20	+ .00
May	129.20	129.20	129.00	129.20	+ .00
Jun	129.20	129.20	129.00	129.20	+ .00
Jul	129.20	129.20	129.00	129.20	+ .00
Aug	129.20	129.20	129.00	129.20	+ .00
Sep	129.20	129.20	129.00	129.20	+ .00
Oct	129.20	129.20	129.00	129.20	+ .00
Nov	129.20	129.20	129.00	129.20	+ .00
Dec	129.20	129.20	129.00	129.20	+ .00
Prev. sales 145,911, chf 1,145					
SOYBEAN OIL					
40,000 lbs minimum; dollars per 100 lbs.					
Mar	17.65	17.65	17.25	17.65	+ .14
Apr	17.65	17.65	17.25	17.65	+ .14
May	17.65	17.65	17.25	17.65	+ .14
Jun	17.65	17.65	17.25	17.65	+ .14
Jul	17.65	17.65	17.25	17.65	+ .14
Aug	17.65	17.65	17.25	17.65	+ .14
Sep	17.65	17.65	17.25	17.65	+ .14
Oct	17.65	17.65	17.25	17.65	+ .14
Nov	17.65	17.65	17.25	17.65	+ .14
Dec	17.65	17.65	17.25	17.65	+ .14
Prev. sales 8,179 Prev day's open int 47,629, us 611					
OATS					
5,000 lbs minimum; dollars per 100 lbs.					
Mar	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	+ .00
Apr	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	+ .00
May	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	+ .00
Jun	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	+ .00
Jul	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	+ .00
Aug	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	+ .00
Sep	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	+ .00
Oct	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	+ .00
Nov	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	+ .00
Dec	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	+ .00
Prev. sales 800 Prev day's open int 11,945, us 455					
METALS					
COPPER					
25,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Feb	73.90	73.90	73.90	73.90	+ .05
Mar	73.90	73.90	73.90	73.90	+ .05
Apr	73.90	73.90	73.90	73.90	+ .05
May	73.90	73.90	73.90	73.90	+ .05
Jun	73.90	73.90	73.90	73.90	+ .05
Jul	73.90	73.90	73.90	73.90	+ .05
Aug	73.90	73.90	73.90	73.90	+ .05
Sep	73.90	73.90	73.90	73.90	+ .05
Oct	73.90	73.90	73.90	73.90	+ .05
Nov	73.90	73.90	73.90	73.90	+ .05
Dec	73.90	73.90	73.90	73.90	+ .05
Prev. sales 12,000 Prev day's open int 18,290, us 22					
Livestock					
CATTLE					
500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	59.57	59.57	59.25	59.57	+ .14
Mar	59.57	59.57	59.25	59.57	+ .14
Apr	59.57	59.57	59.25	59.57	+ .14
May	59.57	59.57	59.25	59.57	+ .14
Jun	59.57	59.57	59.25	59.57	+ .14
Jul	59.57	59.57	59.25	59.57	+ .14
Aug	59.57	59.57	59.25	59.57	+ .14
Sep	59.57	59.57	59.25	59.57	+ .14
Oct	59.57	59.57	59.25	59.57	+ .14
Nov	59.57	59.57	59.25	59.57	+ .14
Dec	59.57	59.57	59.25	59.57	+ .14
Prev. sales 2,897 Prev day's open int 10,454, us 224					
PORK BELLY					
500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	30.20	30.45	29.85	30.17	+ .12
Mar	30.20	30.45	29.85	30.17	+ .12
Apr	30.20	30.45	29.85	30.17	+ .12
May	30.20	30.45	29.85	30.17	+ .12
Jun	30.20	30.45	29.85	30.17	+ .12
Jul	30.20	30.45	29.85	30.17	+ .12
Aug	30.20	30.45	29.85	30.17	+ .12
Sep	30.20	30.45	29.85	30.17	+ .12
Oct	30.20	30.45	29.85	30.17	+ .12
Nov	30.20	30.45	29.85	30.17	+ .12
Dec	30.20	30.45	29.85	30.17	+ .12
Prev. sales 5,000 Prev day's open int 14,054, us 224					
FEEDER CATTLE					
4,000 lbs. cents per lb.					
Mar	42.45	42.45	42.25	42.45	+ .00
Apr	42.45	42.45	42.25	42.45	+ .00
May	42.45	42.45	42.25	42.45	+ .00
Jun	42.45	42.45	42.25	42.45	+ .00
Jul	42.45	42.45	42		

Bryant Dies
At College Football

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- Check out
- Raptorial features
- Ending with gland
- "QB VII" author
- Punjab V.I.P."
- "...done brave..."
- Actor
- Parimutuel machine
- Put up with
- Noted
- Aleut abode
- Picture puzzle
- Kind of coffee
- Football bowl
- Got on
- Gratuitous
- Holbrook or Linden
- Titan or Aparicio
- Irreversible
- Western ski resort
- Roofing tool
- Modern fabric
- Border
- Fooling position
- Role for Martin or Duncan
- Doled out

DOWN

- Sacking fiber
- Unyielding
- Auk or hawk
- Cairy
- Angler's gear
- Feeding the Feds
- Open a bit
- Hip boot
- Reprobate
- Display
- Is vigilant
- Prior (to): Prefix

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
ALGARVE	C	C	F	F
AMERS	16	10	50	Fair
AMSTERDAM	15	11	30	Fair
ANKARA	14	8	16	3
ATHENS	13	5	2	34
AUCKLAND	20	18	61	Cloudy
BANGKOK	29	24	17	63
BEST	28	19	62	Fair
BEIRUT	13	54	2	28
BELGRADE	12	54	2	34
BERLIN	14	57	5	41
BOSTON	9	22	6	21
BRAZIL	10	52	10	50
BUCHAREST	5	41	1	33
BUDAPEST	27	48	2	34
BUENOS AIRES	27	30	28	68
CAIRO	14	57	7	45
CAPE TOWN	26	79	19	64
CARIBBEA	12	54	5	41
CHICAGO	4	23	5	41
COPENHAGEN	9	48	7	41
COSTA DEL SOL	57	57	7	45
DAMASCUS	12	54	5	23
DAULATABAD	12	54	5	23
EDINBURGH	9	48	9	48
FLORENCE	9	48	5	41
FRANKFURT	11	52	9	48
GENEVA	7	45	2	28
HARARE	24	75	16	61
HELSINKI	12	54	5	41
HONG KONG	28	68	14	57
HOUSTON	14	57	1	34
ISTANBUL	8	44	2	27
JERUSALEM	5	41	1	33
LAS PALMAS	20	52	6	33
LIMA	20	52	27	63
LISBON	14	57	6	43

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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January 28, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds (listed below) and are based on the closing quotations on issue price. The following acronym symbols are used: (a) month; (b) month; (c) month; (d) month; (e) month; (f) month; (g) month; (h) month; (i) month; (j) month; (k) month; (l) month; (m) month; (n) month; (o) month; (p) month; (q) month; (r) month; (s) month; (t) month; (u) month; (v) month; (w) month; (x) month; (y) month; (z) month.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.

(1-w) Al-Mal Trust ... \$117.01

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd

(1-d) 1-Bond ... SF 780.52*

(1-d) 1-C. Bond ... SF 800.52*

(1-d) 1-G. Bond ... SF 857.86*

BANK VON ERNST & CIE AG PB 2028 Bern

(1-d) Crossbond Fund ... SF 14.36*

BANK VON ERNST & CIE AG Fund ... SF 14.36*

BANK VON ERNST & CIE AG Fund N.V. ... SF 14.36*

BANK VON ERNST & CIE AG Fund N.Y. ... SF 14.36*

BRITANNIA POB 271, St. Heller, Jersey

(1-w) Brit. Bond Fund ... SF 14.36*

(1-w) Brit. Dom. Curr. Fund ... SF 10,486*

(1-w) Brit. Gold Fund ... SF 12,200*

(1-w) Brit. Jersey Gilt Fund ... SF 12,200*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL

(1-w) Capital Int'l Fund ... SF 1,129.00

(1-w) Capital Int'l Fund S.A. ... SF 1,129.00

CREDIT INVESTMENT ISSUE PRICE

(1-d) Actions ... SF 26.00*

(1-d) Consol ... SF 26.00*

(1-d) C. Bonds ... SF 26.00*

(1-d) C. Bonds-Int'l ... SF 71.39*

(

SPORTS

Bear Bryant Dies of Heart Attack at 69 U.S. Mourns College Football's Most Successful Coach

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bear Bryant died of a heart attack Wednesday in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, only 31 days after he had retired as head football coach at the University of Alabama with the most victories in college football history.

Bryant, 69, entered the Druid City Hospital in Tuscaloosa on Tuesday night, complaining of chest pains. Dr. William Hill, the attending physician, said that Bryant had suffered a massive heart attack at 1:45 p.m. while undergoing X-rays.

"He was in very good spirits," Hill said. "In the morning, he even joked about going to Las Vegas. And he said one thing he wanted to do was go back home to Arkansas and do some duck hunting."

Bryant created national headlines only a month ago when he ended his 38-year career as the most successful football coach on any U.S. campus, and one of the most colorful. He quit with a record of 323 victories, 85 losses and 17 ties at four schools: Maryland, Kentucky, Texas A&M and, for the last 25 years, at his alma mater, Alabama. Six of his teams at Alabama were rated No. 1 nationally by the wire-service polls. And, when Alabama defeated Auburn 28-17, on Nov. 28, 1981, for its 315th victory, he surpassed the record that had been set early in the century by Amos Alonzo Stagg.

But, despite his decision to retire, his impact on the university was expected to continue because of two other decisions: He remained as athletic director, and his job as coach was assigned to one of his former players, Ray Perkins, who resigned as coach of the New York Giants to return to Alabama.

Bryant's impact on football everywhere was assurred through the scores of men who had played or coached under "the Bear." In his time, he developed star quarterbacks such as Joe Namath, George Blanda, Babe Parilli, Ken Stabler, Steve Sloan and "Richard" Todd. More than 40 of his former players became head coaches, including Jerry Clairborne at Kentwood, Howard Schnellenberger at Miami, Jackie Sherrill at Texas A&M, Pat Dye at Auburn and Sloan at Duke.

He also became instrumental in recruiting black athletes for Alabama. His first black player was Wilbur Jackson, a running back, in 1971. In his final season, 54 of the 128 football players at Alabama were black. Later, he remembered that he had wanted to recruit black football players at Kentucky, and said:

"They wouldn't let me. Then, at Alabama all those years, my hands were tied. To tell you the truth, Sam Cunningham did more for in-

tegration at Alabama than anybody else. He was a black running back for Southern Cal. Came down here in 1970 and ran all over my skinny little white boys. Scored three touchdowns."

Two weeks after he announced his retirement as coach, the Bryant era ended on Dec. 29, when Alabama defeated Illinois in the Liberty Bowl, 21-15. It was the eighth victory of the season for Alabama after four defeats, the first time in 13 years the team had lost as many as four games.

It was also his 29th bowl game, a record for a coach that included 24 straight at Alabama and the last appearance in a stadium for the graying-faced figure roaming the sidelines the houndsound.

Paul William Bryant was born Sept. 11, 1913, in Moro Bottom, Arkansas, which he described as "a little piece of bottom land on the Moro Creek, about seven miles south of Fortoy." He was one of 11 children in a poor family and he remembered that he had an inferiority complex and "wasn't very smart in school and lazy to boot."

But he was big, eventually growing to 6 feet 4 inches. And he recalled that he acquired his nickname as a teen-ager in high school when he accepted a dare to wrestle a bear.

"It was outside the Lyric Theater," he said. "There was a poster on our front with a picture of a bear and a guy was offering a dollar a minute to anyone who would wrestle the bear. The guy who was supposed to wrestle the bear didn't show up, so they egged me on. They let me and my friends into the picture show free and I wrestled this scrawny bear to the floor. I went around later to get my money, and the guy with the bear had down the coop. All I got out of the whole thing was a nickname."

As a strapping and aggressive tackle on the Fortoy High School football team, Bryant lived up to his nickname by winning all-state honors. Then he was recruited for the University of Alabama, by Hank Crisp, an assistant to Frank Thomas, and played right end.

His principal assignment, he remembered, was doing the blocking while Don Hudson, the left end, was the star pass receiver who later was elected to the college football hall of fame. But they thrived, winning 23 games and losing only 3, and they defeated Stanford in the 1935 Rose Bowl game, 29-13.

After his class had graduated in 1935, Bryant stayed at Alabama as an assistant coach.

He was married to his college sweetheart, Mary Harmon Black, who had been a campus beauty queen when he played football at Alabama. They had two children, Paul William Jr. and May Martin Tyson, and four grandchildren.

Controversy followed him home, however. An article in the Saturday Evening Post said that he and his wife had been staying at a hotel in 1939, he switched being as

sistant at Alabama to Vanderbilt as an assistant to Red Sanders. But two years after that, in 1941, he joined the Navy and served in World War II, part of the time as a football coach at the preflight school in North Carolina.

He was discharged in 1945, in time to become head coach at Maryland, where he opened his long and sometimes stormy career.

He was an instant success, partly because he had taken the precaution of bringing along several good players from the Navy preflight team. In his first game, Maryland whipped Guilford College, 60-6. That first season, Maryland won six games, lost two and tied one.

But he also was an instant center of controversy. He suspended a player for breaking training rules, was overruled by the school's president and promptly quit and took over as coach at Kentucky.

He stayed eight seasons and his teams won 60 games and lost 23, appeared in four postseason games and won the school's only Southeastern Conference championship. The highlight was a 13-7 victory over Oklahoma in the Sugar Bowl in 1950 that broke a 31-game winning streak for Oklahoma when he accepted a dare to wrestle a bear.

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United Press International
Paul (Bear) Bryant on the sidelines last November.

Clock Stops for NFL Contenders

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Paul (Bear) Bryant stopped the clock in football Wednesday. Even the shilling for Super Bowl XVII had to pause for a prayer after the death of the legendary Alabama coach whose teams had won more games, 323, than those of any other coach in college football. His status is perhaps best remembered by a quiet moment at the 1978 Sugar Bowl after a 35-6 victory over Ohio State, then coached by Woody Hayes, in what was college football's Appomattox in reverse.

"It was like when you were out in the field, and you heard your mama calling you to dinner," he said, explaining his joy at returning. "Mama called."

Alabama had won only four football games in three years, but in his first season, the Crimson Tide won five games and lost four. And in 1961, he received his first No. 1 ranking nationally. For the rest of his career, his teams averaged 8.5 victories a year and did not suffer a losing season.

Controversy followed him home, however. An article in the Saturday Evening Post said that he and his wife had been staying at a hotel in 1939, he switched being as

NFL Seahawks Name Knox as Head Coach

United Press International

SEATTLE — Chuck Knox, who guided National Football League teams to playoffs in seven of the past 10 seasons, has been named as coach of the Seattle Seahawks.

Knox, 49, resigned Tuesday as coach of the Buffalo Bills, and he and his wife flew to Seattle on Wednesday for a news conference at which he was introduced as the successor to Jack Patera, who was fired at mid-season last fall.

He promised to turn around the franchise, which has had only two winning seasons during its seven years in the league.

"I'm very excited about the challenge," Knox said. "I feel the Seahawks exist to win — from the janitors, secretaries, to the players."

In five years at Buffalo, he took the Bills to the playoffs two times. At Los Angeles, all five of his teams won the NFC West championship.

SPORTS BRIEFS

IAAF Warns USOC on Nehemiah

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — The president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, Primo Nebiolo, has warned that the U.S. Olympic Committee's disregard of a ruling barring hurdler Remaldo Nehemiah from all track events will interfere with preparations for the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles.

Nebiolo has asked the International Olympic Committee to make the USOC "respect the eligibility rules of the IAAF," according to a letter in Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president. Nehemiah, the world record holder in the 110-meter hurdles, signed a professional football contract and played with the San Francisco 49ers of the National Football League during the 1982 season.

The IAAF declared Nehemiah ineligible to compete in track, but the president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, William Simon, said recently that Nehemiah was eligible for domestic events. On Tuesday, the IAAF reaffirmed that Nehemiah was ineligible despite Simon's statement.

Soft Snow Foils Olympic Preview

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia (UPI) — The curtain stayed down on the preview of the 1984 Winter Olympic Games as officials called off Thursday's World Cup.

Organizers were hoping to reschedule the race for Friday, but they agreed that more snow was needed overnight on the Bjelashnica track where the men's downhill will be staged on Feb. 9, 1984. They also faced problems in getting skiers in Kranjska Gora for this weekend's slalom and giant slalom races.

On Wednesday, Peter Müller of Switzerland had a bad spill in training and was hospitalized with a concussion and kidney injury. Müller, currently leading the overall World Cup standings, will stay in hospital for a week, possibly being transferred outside Yugoslavia, and will not be able to compete for at least two weeks, doctors said.

Aston Villa Beats Barcelona for Cup

BIRMINGHAM, England (AP) — Aston Villa defeated Barcelona, 3-0, in extra time Wednesday night at Villa Park to win the European Soccer Super Cup.

Trailing, 0-1, from the first leg in Spain, the English team won on aggregate, 3-1, after a bloody and bruising battle in which three players were sent off, two from Barcelona and one from Villa, and a further nine players booked.

Fowler Rejoins Yankees as Coach

NEW YORK (UPI) — Art Fowler, who goes wherever Billy Martin goes, rejoined the New York Yankees as pitching coach, the club announced Thursday.

Fowler replaces Sammy Ellis, who has been assigned other duties with the Yankee organization. Fowler has previously worked for Martin, the manager, in Oakland, New York, Minnesota, Detroit and Texas.

The Yankees also announced that pitchers George Frazier, Roger Erickson and Dennis Rasmussen and infielders Steve Balboni, Barry Evans and Ed Rodriguez had signed one-year contracts.

Prost Best in Formula One Test

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) — Alain Prost of France had the best lap Wednesday as eight drivers tested their Formula One tires in time trials for the opening of the 1983 racing season.

Prost bettered his morning time in a Renault RE-30c, chopping off 44 hundredths of a second in a one-lap time of a minute, 38.21 seconds.

The first Formula One race of the year, the Brazilian Grand Prix, will be held at this track on March 13.

Reagan Hails Bear Bryant As U.S. 'Hero'

United Press International
WASHINGTON — President Reagan has praised Paul (Bear) Bryant as "a hero who always seemed larger than life."

In a statement Wednesday the president said that Bryant "made legends out of ordinary people." He added: "Only four weeks ago, we held our breaths and cheered when the Bear notched his final victory in a game named, fittingly, the Liberty Bowl."

"He was a hard, but loved taskmaster. Patriotic to the core, devoted to his players and inspired by a winning spirit that would not quit, Bear Bryant gave his country the gift of a life unsurpassed. Embracing the impossible seemed easy, be it what we strived to be."

"Nine years," the Miami Dolphins' coach began, smiling. "I never thought I'd miss having breakfast with you guys but I did."

This is Shula's fifth Super Bowl, equaling Tom Landry's number of appearances with the Dallas Cowboys, and he has learned to enjoy these interrogations. His jaw still appears to have been chipped off Mount Rushmore, but at age 53, his eyes laugh more now. Soon he was talking about the stability in his coaching staff, which includes his 23-year-old son, David, hired a few weeks ago to tutor wide receivers.

"David knows a little about me and my mannerisms," Shula said. "We're undefeated since he arrived. He still thinks I'm a pretty nice guy after a ball game."

Ten years ago, the Dolphins completed a perfect 17-0 season against the Washington Redskins in Super Bowl VII before they stopped the Minnesota Vikings the following year in VIII. Earlier, his Dolphins had lost to the Cowboys in VI and his Baltimore Colts had been shocked by the New York Jets in III.

"All along I've said this was an asterisk season because of the strike," he was saying, "but now that asterisk is down there off to the side."

But behind his one-liners, Shula still burns to win. Here is a coach who is considered by many of his peers to be the NFL's best, but he wasn't wearing either of his diamond-studded Super Bowl rings.

"No," he said, "I want to earn another. Coaching is a day and a tomorrow job, not a look back. It doesn't do me any good to think about 1972 or 1973."

Over at the Weston South Coast Plaza, the Redskins' second-year coach, Joe Gibbs, was up at the lectern with the collar of a yellow shirt over a brown sweater that matched his careful coiffure. He was wearing a 1970 Rose Bowl ring that he earned as the offensive line coach on John McKay's staff at Southern Cal.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Page 15)

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OBSERVER

Dial S for Shopping

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The last thing that worked right was the telephone company, and now they've destroyed it. There must have been good reasons aside from the fact that it worked, because intelligent people keep reassuring us that telephone service is not going to go the way of the passenger train and the auto industry, but is going to be better than ever.

In support of this creed, a woman on television the other night was saying, why — could you believe it? — you could now go shopping for your own telephone!

This woman was under the impression that millions are just dying to go shopping for telephones, but she's wrong about at least one of The Prospect of shopping for a telephone gives me a green rash.

I listen, I still haven't learned to shop for a car. To me, a car is just a car, and after I take possession it's going to break down, just as, to me, a telephone was always just a telephone and if the telephone company installed it, it was going to work beautifully or get fixed in jig time by the telephone company's crack-jack repair teams.

Shopping for a car, I kick the tires. I admit it. I kick the tires. I know the salesman is licking his chops about having one of those in the shop, but I kick the tires anyhow. Name one thing that might make you feel like you were really shopping when buying a telephone. What do you do, kick the cord?

The other thing I always do before buying a new car is open the trunk to make sure it has a jack. I learned this from bitter experience after once buying a car that didn't have a jack. Since then I've managed to squeeze a little respect out of car salesmen by saying, "Open up the trunk so I can check something" and inspecting it carefully for a jack.

What potentially missing part should a person look for in a new telephone? "Let's open that thing up and make sure it's got some wires in it" would probably sound stupid.

Very likely you can get respect by saying something like, "But are you sure the amp has been rectified by the tuner in the digital range?" I am able to frame learned questions like this because I have been

taking lessons from an expert in how to shop for a new Victrola. This is even more complicated than shopping for a car, since Victrolas nowadays come in as many different parts as an intercontinental ballistic missile and need to be handled just as delicately.

Would you believe, for instance, that you can't just walk into a shop, ask to look at Victrolas and kick the first one they show you? That would do immeasurable damage to the megahertz validator while disorienting the amplitude shrinkage diffuser, my expert shopping instructor told me, unless I misunderstood him.

I was making progress in these studies and expected to be able to go shopping for a new Victrola by 1985 until somebody told me I just had to buy a home computer.

Friend, if you think shopping for a new car or a new Victrola takes education, you should study the manuals on how to shop for a computer. "How To Shop For A Computer" is the simplest. "Since most computer salesmen know little more than you do about their machines, there is no point in trying to cover your feelings of inadequacy by ostentatiously kicking a salesman, it begins. I have got through five chapters and there is still no mention of whether a computer is even supposed to come equipped with a jack.

One of the great things about the telephone company was that although a telephone might be as puzzling as a car, a Victrola or a computer, the phone people didn't require you to be a licensed engineer in order to get one. "You want a phone?" they asked, and next thing you knew workmanlike fellow came along and said, "There's your phone. If you have any trouble, call the service people."

You got the only phone on the market. There were no great bargains, no reason to shop carefully. It made life easier. Because you didn't have to shop for a telephone, you had time to fix the crank on the Victrola so you could hear Nelson Eddy without first having to learn how much amplitude shrinkage would be required in the quartz synthesizer.

That was the phone company I loved. It did the job. They've destroyed it. Now we're supposed to do the job.

New York Times Service

Connery, Moore Back in Bondage

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

LONDON — After 20 years of chasing archivists and voluptuous women across the movie screen, Commander James Bond, a.k.a. Secret Agent 007, will be back again this year, this time in rival film versions.

One is called "Octopussy," the 13th Bond film by producer Albert (Cubby) Broccoli, who two decades ago obtained the screen rights to the James Bond books written by Ian Fleming, and turned the deal into a license to print money.

The other is "Never Say Never

Again," which is distinguished by the return of Sean Connery to the Bond role after a 12-year absence. The joke behind the title is Connery's oft-repeated declaration that he was through forever with playing the role he created and helped make into the longest-running major series in movie history.

While "Octopussy," starring Roger Moore as Bond, promises to rely heavily on the 3-R formula — risks, rescues and risqué jokes — that has helped the series sell more than one billion admission tickets during its lifetime, the Connery vehicle is reaching for something a bit more complicated in the way of plot and character development.

It is this departure from the Bond formula that is making Broccoli and his lawyers nervous. They are concerned that the latest Connery movie may alter the carefully molded image of Bond from a suave superhero to a troubled, middle-aged operative harried by his own establishment.

They fear that this might jeopardize the box-office potential of any future Bond movie ventures. Since these films tend to gross between \$160 million and \$180 million each, according to Michael G. Wilson, executive producer of "Octopussy" and Broccoli's stepson, a lot is at stake.

The 75-year-old producer has tied up the film rights to most of Fleming's books about Bond except "Thunderball" and one other, "Never Say Never Again." It is based loosely on "Thunderball," which was first released by Broccoli's Eon Productions in 1965 in cooperation with the man who held the rights, Kevin

The Associated Press
Sean Connery (left), Roger Moore, both a.k.a. 007.

McClory, now the executive producer of the Connery film.

According to Connery, trim and fit at \$2 but not to be confused with the slim young Scot who portrayed James Bond in 1962 in "Dr. No," a \$1 million production that earned \$14 million and launched the series. Bond will be allowed to act his age in this version.

Western society, too, will be permitted to show some new wrinkles. "The idea in 'Never Say Never' is to take Bond up in 1983 with the view as to how he and the world have changed. Connery said in an interview while completing shooting this month at studios outside London.

For instance, M, the head of the British Secret Service, portrayed in previous Bond films as a kind of flustered boss, is a penny-pinching and arrogant technocrat who trusts computers more than his field agents. Connery related, "This M is a new character. The old M has been replaced by a cost-conscious government."

He also doubted that the Bond

audience, which he says is braced by the ages 12 to 22, wants much in the way of character development. "Bond is like Superman. People cling to heroes like that precisely because they don't change, although Roger Moore plays him more old-schoolie than Connery did, and plays him more for laughs."

Despite the different approaches, the two new Bond treatments appear to have much in common. Both have Bond saving the world from nuclear terrorism by dashing around exotic locations and on expensive sets — each film is costing \$25 million or so to make. The Bonds may have matured — Roger Moore is a few years older than Connery — but both still play them as ladykillers. And while the makers of "Never Say Never Again" are playing down the stunts and gadgetry that have come to be the trademarks of recent Bond films — "You get the feeling they dream up the stunt first and then write the story around it," says Connery — both are faithful to the basic, stylized adventure-film genre.

When the two films are released there will have been 15 Bond movies in all, so far; seven one — "On Her Majesty's Secret Service" — with the Australian actor George Lazenby and one — "Casino Royale" — with David Niven and a host of other actors, but never completely, undraped.

"Our approach is to have Sean play the character at his age, which is 52, and not go on pretending Bond is still 32," said Jack Schwartzman, producer of "Never Say Never Again." "He's not playing it half and paunchy, but he's not a cardboard figure either."

Broccoli, in an interview on the set of "Octopussy" at the Piney Woods Studios a few miles away, agreed that his Bond films have developed a successful formula that he has no intention of discarding. "I've never made up my mind who Bond is," he remarked. "Sometimes I think it's very dramatic, but mostly it's comedy. One thing I know for certain — it's entertainment."

"Production is way down and dehi servicing is way up," he continued. "The big question for all of us is how long any of us can continue making big-budget films when more than half of the audience will be seeing them on television's small screen?"

PEOPLE

Wyeth Theft Solved

Authorities in Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania, say they have recovered the paintings and lithographs stolen from Andrew Wyeth's country estate and announced charges against five people in the case. All 14 paintings and one lithograph, stolen during the March 27 break-in and valued at more than \$750,000, were recovered late last year, officials said. The works, valued by Wyeth, 65, and his son, Jamie, 35, was taken from a guest cottage on the 65-acre estate in the Brandywine River Valley, in southeastern Pennsylvania. The Wilmington (Delaware) Evening Journal said that Francis Mathefy, 48, of Newark, Delaware, led state and federal agents to the paintings. Mathefy pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court in Philadelphia Wednesday morning to two counts of theft in an unrelated case, and the recovery of the Wyeth paintings was part of a plea bargain, the newspaper said. Mathefy was arrested last August on charges of robbing two gangs of burglars. According to the paper, he did not participate in the crimes, but selected houses to break into and disposed of the stolen goods.

David Bellamy, the British artist who spent his 50th birthday in Tasmania for testing plans to build a dam in Britain, said he would go back to jail if it would do any good. He was arrested when he attempted to stop a bulldozer from clearing construction on the G. Below Franklin River dam, four days in Hobart's Ried where he went on hunger strike for 36 hours. Arriving at Lo Heathrow airport Bellamy flew to Tasmania with the intention of getting arrested to put the conservation campaign, reporters: "We certainly did what we set out to do — that is, there is a world heritage agreement many countries are signed to. They are tearing down what have been there for years." Bellamy had a total conservationist built his prison across Europe. The president knew only that he was supposed to be among the thousands who died in the Flossenbürg concentration camp. His body was never found. Martino Longhi told the Milan Corriere della Sera he saw Eugenio collapse from exhaustion by a roadside on a forced march from Flossenbürg. A young German officer walked up and calmly shot him dead in front of the other prisoners, he said.

Paul McCartney, the ex-Beatle who is now enjoying a solo career, is to have his painting for Britain's National Portrait Gallery by the British Humphrey Ocean. The completed portrait by Ocean, a professional painter and rock star, will join the Contemporary Portrait Collection later this year.

Ronald Prescott Reagan's parents found it an "awful experience" when their son announced he was

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